THE HISTORY OF THE Wars in Ireland,

Betwixt

Their Majesties Army AND THE Forces of the late King James.

GIVING

An Impartial Relation of all the Battles, Sieges, Rencounters, Skirmishes, and other Material Passages, Revolutions and Accidents that has happened in that Kingdom since the Year 1688.

The Second Edition, Corrected.

To which is added,

The Siege of *Lymerick*, to the Raising thereof; with the Siege and Surrender of *Bandon*, *Cork*, the *Old* and *New Fort*, and Town of *Kin-sale*; with other Material Occurrences.

By an Officer in the Royal Army.

Illustrated with the Lively Effigies of His Sacred Majesty, and the Great Commanders in the Army.

London, Printed for *Benj. Johnson*, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*. 1691.

Price Bound One Shilling.

Great Britains David & His Worthies

Dr Walker

Count Schonberg.

Col. Wolseley

Pr. of Denmark

King William III.

Duke Schonberg.

Count de Solmes.

Lt. Gen. Douglas.

M. Gen. Kirk

These Worthies Nine them selves shall Eternize
Their Actions, one Volume could not well Comprize

Mongst whom, Great William most he leads
Thew'ns their Thousands he has ten thousand slain.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *World* is grown so Nice and Critical upon *Dedications* and *Prefaces*, that it will needs be Judging the *Book*, by (what they call) the Wit of *either*; though the *former* are generally stuffed with fulsom *Panegyricks*, extolling the Vertues of some Grand *Debauchee*, or *Lewd Sinner* of the Age; and the *latter* are filled up with *Apologies* to the *Reader*, pretending to give a Reason for the making their *Work* Publick; tho its not one time in a Thou-

ſand, that the World has the true *One*.

The *Matter* herein contained, is *TRUTH of Hiſtory*, which requires no Apology; and, as ſuch, I do here preſent *it* to the World, without either *Vanity*, or *Complement*: Therefore, inſtead of a canting *Preface*, to fill a Vacancy, and pleaſe the *Stationer*, I have put the *Contents*, or *Table of Matters*; whereby the *Reader*, may, at once, take a full view of what is contained in this *Little Hiſtory*.

THE

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THE

The Wars in *Ireland.*

CHAP. I.

Tyrconnel *made Lord Deputy. The Foundation of the* Irish *Troubles. The* Protestants *in general Disarm'd, throughout* Ireland. *The* Irish *Cut-Throats, Sons and Grand-Sons of the Massakers of Forty One, Armed. The* Irish *Clergy re-assume their Bishopricks and Livings. Notorious Abuses committed on the* Protestant-*Clergy. The Act of Settlement broken by the* Papists *in all parts of* Ireland. Tyrconnel *raises the* Irish *Rapparees, upon the late King's Abdicating the Government in* England, *&c. The* Protestants *in the* North *Arm. The Gates of* London-Derry *shut. Colonel* Philips *made Governor. Then Colonel* Lundy. *The Men of* Inniskilling, *&c. Assemble, and choose* Gustavus Hamilton, *Esq; their Governor. A mutual Contract between* Inniskilling *and* Derry. *King* William *and Queen* Mary *Proclaimed at* Inniskilling.

THE late King *James*, sometime after his Accession to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms, sending the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, his Deputy,

into *Ireland* (an *Irish* Papist, and one who was known to be a mortal Hater of the *English* Interest) the *Protestants* in that Kingdom soon groaned under the Fears of approaching Miseries, for he was scarce warm in his Place, before the *Protestants* in general were Disarm'd and Displac'd; many of them, after the most signal Services of their Fathers and themselves to the Crown; and the Arms put into the hand of the Off-spring of the Bloody Murtherers of *Forty One*; nay, not only the Off-spring, but many of the very hands that committed those Massacres, were Arm'd by Authority, at the same time that *Protestants* were thrust out of the Army, on pretence that some one or other of their Relations had ingaged with the Usurpers; tho' themselves had served the King to their utmost Extremities; and many were cashiered, against whom even that pretence could not be found, and who had bought their Places with the King's License, and laid out all they had upon it; till at last, being a *Protestant*, was given for the reason: And they were discouraged by all the Artifice of *Jesuit* or *Irish*, and even threatn'd another Massacre, by many of their lesser Polititians. All the Bishop-

ricks

ricks and Livings that fell in the King's Gift, were kept Vacant, and the Revenues given to the Popish Clergy. Their Bishops kept publick Visitations in the Vacant Diocesses, and assumed even the Title; one of whom was made Secretary of State, and signed himself by the Name of his Bishopricks in all his Warrants and Dispatches, that none might plead Ignorance of the King s Intentions towards us. And we were told by some of the prime Ministers of State, That the King would fill no *Protestant* Vacancies in the Church; so that we saw great part of the Churches in their Possession, and nothing interpose for the remainder, but the Lives of the present Clergy. And for our Civil Rights, our Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and even Constables, were, for the most part, made of *Papists*: And the Act of Settlement was then doom'd in every *Coffee-House* to the same condemnation under which it has fall'n since. And the Army being intirely in these worst of Popish Hands, the most Barbarous *Irish*, who had thrown off Humanity it self, our prospect was all black and dismal.

In this condition we were in, when the news came that the late King *James* had

voluntary thrown up his Government, Disbanded his Army, and was retired, some said, to a Monastry, some to *Rome*, and some Dead, as every Man's Fancy led him; and which to believe we knew not.

At this very time Lord *Tyrconnel* Armed the Rabble of *Irish Papists*, to the number of 50 or 60 Thousand, and to live upon the Country without Pay; whence ensued miserable Depredations, open Noonday Robberies, and an inevitable and sudden Ruine of the *British* and *Protestant* Interest in *Ireland*; for many of these New-raised Men were so transported with the glorious Prospect they had before them, that they had not the Continence, no, not their Priests, to refrain telling us, That they were now our Masters, and we must submit to new Laws. Then it was that we thought our selves no longer obliged to be active in our own Destruction.

Now *London-Derry* and *Inniskilling* being the only Places (of any consideration) in the Possession of the *English*; the former occasioned by the Lord *Tyrconnel's* being so infatuated, as that when the 3000 Men were sent to *England*, to the Assistance of his Master, against the Invasion of the Prince of *Orange*, He took parti-

particular care to ſend away the White Remiment, Quartered in and about that City; but ſeeing his Error, he endeavoured to repair it, by commanding the Lord *Antrim* to Quarter there with his Regiment, conſiſting of a numerous ſwarm of *Iriſh* and Highlanders, on the *6th* of *December* 1688. this Regiment being on their *March*, the Citizens receiving advice of it by one Colonel *George Philips*; they, after ſeveral Conſultations reſolutely ſhuts up their Gates, and choſe the ſaid Colonel their Governor; and diſpatches Mr. *D. Kermes* to *England*, to give an account of their Proceedings. News being brought to *Dublin* of this Revolt (as they term'd it) the Lord *Mountjoy*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Lundy*, with Six Companies, are ſent down to reduce the place, who appearing before the Town, they let *Mountjoy* and *Lundy* in, on the Conditions that only Two Companies of the Regiment (and they all *Proteſtants*) ſhould enter with them, and that the Town Companies, being Eight in number, ſhould be allowed to keep their Arms; the Lord *Mountjoy* made Lieutenant Colonel *Lundy* their Governor.

While theſe Affairs were carrying on

at *Derry* for their own Defence, the Men of *Inniskilling* were not Idle. On the second of *December*, 1688. there came a Letter from Mr. Secretary *Ellis*, by the Lord *Tyrconnel's* Order, to the Provost of *Inniskilling*, to provide Quarters for Two Foot Companies. Upon *Saturday* the 15. of *December* the Two Foot Companies came to *Mac Guires* Bridge, within Eight short Miles of the Town; and upon *Sunday*, about Ten a Clock, word was brought us, that they were within Four Miles, at which time most of the Men were at Church, but they soon came out and Armed themselves; being drawn out, they were about 200 Foot, and 150 Horse, and having consulted Matters, they sent some of their Number to perswade them by fair means to return: And at the same time *Gustavus Hamilton*, Esq; our present Governor, came with about 100 Horse, within a Mile of the Town, to support it if there should be occasion; Our Horse, under the Command of Captain *Browning*, and Lieutenant *Carleton*; and the Foot under the Command of Captain *Catheart*, advancing towards the Enemy, they no sooner came within View, but the Enemy immediately fled, and the next day

day got to *Cavan*, 24 Miles from *Inniskilling*. About the 18*th* of *December*, the Men of *Inniskilling*, and their Adherents, seeing *Tyrconnel* Arming the *Irish* on all Hands, thought it advisable to put themselves into some Posture of Defence; and at a full meeting, unanimously chose *Gustavus Hamilton* their Governor, a Gentleman of a great Family, and as great Courage, he consented to take the charge upon him, who (besides Two Foot Companies to be raised in and about the Town) formed a good Troop of Horse, and a Foot Company, out of his own Estate, and the Country adjoyning. Sometime before, the Men of *Inniskilling* hearing that *Derry* had denied Entrance to the Lord *Antrim's* Regiment, and were putting themselves into a posture of Defence, against any *Irish* Garrison to be sent there, which clearly resembled their own case. On the 20*th* of *December*, they sent Capt. *Cathcart*, and Lieutenant *Mac Cormick*, to acquaint the Garrison with what they had done, craving their advice and assistance in case of any Trouble, promising the same to them, if they stood in need of it; to which Message the Men of *Derry* sent a very kind return by those Gentle-

men

men that were ſent. The Month of *January* was ſpent at *Inniskilling* in raiſing more Troops and Companies. The Month of *February* was ſpent in Conſultations with Colonel *Lundy*, and the leading Men in the Counties of *Derry*, *Dunegal*, *Tyrone*, *Cavan*, and elſe-where.

March 11. King *William* and Queen *Mary* were Proclaimed with much Joy.

March 20. Upon the Lord *Gilmoy*'s coming with part of the *Iriſh* Army into the County of *Cavan*, the ſeveral Garriſons there, with all the *Proteſtants* (being ordered by Colonel *Lundy*) left the places, and came running to *Inniskilling*; the ſame Colonel *Lundy* did endeavour to perſwade the Governor of *Inniskilling* to do the like.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Captain Hamilton *Arrives from the Prince of* Orange. *Colonel* Philips *sent to* England *for Aid.* Cunningham *and* Richards *Arrive in the* Lough *of* Derry, *with their Regiments. King* James *Arrives with his Army before the Walls of* Derry, *suspecting Treachery; the Army Fires their Cannon on them. Major* Baker, *and Dr.* Walker, *chose Governors of* Derry. *Siege of* Crome *raised by the Men of* Inniskilling. *The Two* Mack Cannons *taken. Colonel* Lloyd *takes the Castle of* Augher. *Colonel* Lloyd *Defeats a Body of the* Irish; *takes* Mac Donel, *their Commander, Prisoner. The strong Castles of* Redhil *and* Bellishany *taken by Colonel* Lloyd.

ON the 21*st* of *March*, Captain *J. Hamilton* Arrived from *England*, in the *Lough* of *Derry*, with Ammunition and Arms, 480 Barrels of Powder, and Arms for 2000 Men, and assurance of more Supplies; he likewise brought a Commission from the King and Queen for *Lundy* to be Governor.

March 23. Colonel *Philips* is sent from *Derry*

Derry to *England*, to solicite a speedy Supply.

April 15. 1689. Colonel *Cunningham* and Colonel *Richards* came into the *Lough* from *England*, with Two Regiments, and other Necessaries for *Derry*.

April 17. Upon the News of K. *James*'s Army being on their March towards *London-Derry*, Colonel *Lundy* immediately calls a Council, and that Colonel *Richards* and *Cunningham* should be Members of it, accordingly they met; but being Gentlemen wholly unacquainted with the condition of the Town, they make an Order that the Two Regiments that *Richards* and *Cunningham* had brought with them should not be Landed: That the Governor and principal Officers should privately withdraw themselves from the Town, that the Inhabitants, by a timely Capitulation, may make the better Terms with the Enemy.

After this Resolution, an Instrument was prepared to be sent to King *James*, who was advanced in Person with his Army as far as St. *John's-Town*; but many Gentlemen of the Garrison did not only refuse to subscribe, but exprest themselves with threatnings to Hang the Governor

vernor and his Council; but yet the Council ſent one Captain *White* to the late King.

Upon the 18*th* of *April*, the late King advanced with his Army before the Walls of *Derry*, with Flying Colours: And Orders were given by the Council, That none ſhould dare Fire till the King's Demands were firſt known; but the Men on the Walls wondring to ſee Lieutenant General *Hamilton* (contrary to his Engagement with *White*, not to come within Four Miles) approach their Walls, they imagined they were Betrayed, thought it reaſonable to conſider their own Safety, and ſo immediately Fired the Guns on the Enemy.

The Enemy being great Strangers to this ſort of Exerciſe, ran away: A great many were Killed: King *James*, in ſome diſorder, retired with his Army to St. *John's Town*; in the mean time the Town-Clerk informed the Inhabitants of the whole Proceeding of the Council of War, which very much enraged them.

The Governor and his Council thinking themſelves in danger, from the Citizens, make their private eſcape to the Ships in the River at *Kilmore*, tho' not without hazzard.

April

April 19*th* the Garrison seeing they were Deserted, and left without a Governor, and having unanimously resolved to defend the Town against the Enemy, they unanimously chose Mr. *Walker*, and Major *Baker*, their Governors, who having accepted the Government of the Garrison; these Gentlemen chose Eight Colonels, and Regimented the Men, which, on the Muster, were 7020 Men, 341 Officers; they then viewed the Stores, and gave all necessary Orders.

But to return again to the Men of *Inniskilling*, the Lord *Gilmoy* thinking to perswade the whole Country to do as those about *Cavan* had done. On the 21. of *March* he came to *Belturbet*, and the next day sent a Party to *Crom*, to Besiege it with Two Mock Cannon made with Tin; He Summons the place, but to no purpose; and the next day being the 22. he sent a Letter to the Governor of *Inniskilling*, in the nature of a Summons; but the Governor and Garrison resolved not to submit to any but King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The 24*th* of *March* the Governor sent 200 of his best Men to relieve *Crom*, who, after some Opposition, got into the Castle by Water;

and

and having joyned those that were within, Sallied out, and raised the Siege, beating them from their Trenches, Killed between 30 and 40, took many Arms, with their Two Mock Cannon.

March 25. 1689. Having Intelligence that Captain *J. Hamilton* was Arrived at *Derry* with store of Ammunition and Arms, the Governor of *Inniskilling* sent Two Gentlemen, with a Guard, with Letters to Colonel *Lundy* and Capt. *Hamilton* for a supply of Arms and Ammunition: the latter was very willing to supply us, but Colonel *Lundy* having the whole Command, would not give us one fixed Arm.

April 13. By the Procurement of Mr. *Hamilton*, Instructions were ordered on both sides, That if at *Inniskilling* it was reported that *Derry* was Taken, they should not believe it, unless they receiv'd it from Colonel *Walker*'s own Hand; and if at *Derry* it was reported, at any time, That *Inniskilling* was Taken, they should not believe it, unless it came from under Governor *Hamilton*'s one Hand; and this was very happily concluded on, for there was scarce a Week, after the Siege of *Derry* began, but the *Irish* got means to spread a Report, That *Derry* or *Inniskil-*

ling were taken, a Stratagem to dishearten the Garrison of both places.

April 24. Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd*, with a Party of Horse and Foot, march'd out of *Inniskilling* to *Angher*, where the Garrison fled before he came there: He caused the Castle to be Burnt, least the *Irish* should return: He returned by the way of *Moneghan* to *Inniskilling*, with a very great Booty of *Cows* and *Sheep*, &c. which came very seasonably. At this time there came to *Inniskilling* from *Bellishany*, some Troops and Foot Companies of excellent Men, of the Lord *Kingston's*: And then Governor *Hamilton* raised a Fort on the common Hill, next the *Stone-Bridge*, which is now of very considerable strength, and great security to the Town.

May 4. The Governor had an Express sent him from Captain *Falliot*, Governor of *Bellishany*, acquainting him that a considerable Party of Men were come to Besiege that place, and desired Relief: Governor *Hamilton* immediately drew out of the several Garrisons under his Command, what Men he could spare; and the next day sent Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd* with 12 Foot Companies, and some Troops of Horse, towards *Bellishany*, who meet-

meeting the Enemies Horſe near *Baleek*, a Village three Miles nearer *Inniskilling* than *Belliſhany*, and after an Engagement, ſoon put them to the Rout, Killed about 120 of them, and took 60 Priſoners: All their Foot fled away over the Bogs, towards *Sligoe*, and got off ſafe, except ſome few that were taken in the Fiſh-Iſlands near *Belliſhany*, with their Captain *Mack Donagh*.

In the latter end of *May*, Information came to *Inniskilling*, that *Red-hill* and *Bellinacareg*, in the County of *Cavan*, were Garriſon'd by the *Iriſh*; Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd* was immediately diſpatched againſt them; but he no ſooner ſet out with about 1500 Horſe and Foot; but the News of his March was brought to the County of *Cavan* before him; upon which all the *Iriſh* Fled, and he no ſooner came to *Red-hill*, but the Garriſon held a ſign for a Treaty, and having Conditions immediately Surrendred the Place, with all that was in it; from thence they marched to a very ſtrong place, called *Bellinacareg*; but the news of the Taking of *Red-hill*, ſtruck ſo great a Terror in thoſe of the Caſtle, that, in a little time after we came before it, they held out a

White Flag for Treaty, and did capitulate, leaving the Arms and Ammunition, and what Goods were in the Castle to the Plunder of the Soldiers. The news of the taking of *Red-hill* and *Bellinacareg*, was soon brought to *Dublin*, with a Report that the *Inniskilling* Army was Marching thither; being ever after this reputed among the *Irish* to be above 15000 well Armed Men.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A Party of the Enemy at Derry *march to* Pennybourn-Hill. *Lord* Strabane *Summons the Town, but they return a Gallant Answer. The Besiegers raise several Batteries, which are soon Dismounted by the Besieged. The Besieged make many successful Sallies, killing multitudes of the Enemies. Major General* Kirk, *with* 30 *Sail Arrive in the* Lough *of* Derry. *General* Rosen *and* Hamilton *make great Offers to the Garrison, are rejected. Great numbers of all sorts of poor* Protestants *driven before the Walls. The Garrison reduced to the last extremity.* Derry *relieved by* Kirk, *and the Siege raised; the numbers of Men killed.*

AND now to return to the Affairs of *Derry*. *April* 20. A part of the Enemy marched to *Penybourn-Hill*, Two Mile from the Town, and pitched their Tents; the same day the Lord *Strabane*, and after him several Trumpets, came to the Walls to offer Proposals, but the Garrison would not hear of any.

April 21. The Enemy Planted a Demi-

culverin 180 Perches from the Town: The same day the Besieged Sallied out, and Killed 200 of the Enemy, and *Mamoe* the *French* General.

April 23. The Besiegers Planted Four Demi-culverins in *Strong*'s Orchard, 80 Perches from the Town, and Played incessantly.

April 28. The Besieged made another Sally, and Killed many.

May 5. This Night the Besiegers make a Battery on the *Windmil-Hill.*

May 6. The Besieged resolved to ruine that Battery, and, in order thereunto, make a Sally, which Governor *Walker* heads; and they (with a great Slaughter) beat the Enemy from their Trenches, and ruined their new Works: In this Action 500 of the Enemy were Killed, and 200 Wounded: After this the Enemy were so daunted, that for several Weeks they lay still.

June 4. The Besiegers make an Attack at the *Windmil*-Works, and our Men put themselves in a readiness to receive them: The Enemy came on, after the *Turkish* mode, with most dreadful shrieks from most parts of their Camp, and the numerous Rabble that attended them, but they,

they, in a very little time, betook themselves to their old defence, and ran for it, not being able to stand our Firing.

The Enemy, in this Action, lost 400 of their Fighting Men, and most of their Officers: This Night, and the next day, the Enemy, from *Strong's* Orchard, continued Playing their Bombs, which were 273 pound weight apiece, which tore up the Streets, and beat down the Houses, and Killed many People.

June 15. We discovered a Fleet of 30 Sail of Ships in the *Lough*, which proved to be Major General *Kirk* from *England*; but they could neither come nor send to us, nor we to them, for some time, by reason of a Boom lay'd a cross the River, guarded by Two Forts on each side: At last, by means of a Boy, a correspondence was kept, by which we gave the Major General an account of the condition of the Garrison; and he promised to Relieve the Garrison, either by way of the River, or Land, cost him what it would. In *June* *Conrad de Rosen*, the *French* Marsh. General and Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, at several times, make great offers, if they would Surrender the Garrison, and desperate Threats if they refused, which was so far

far from availing any thing, that an Order was made to make it present Death to mention a Surrender.

June 30. Governor *Baker* dyes, very much lamented.

July 2. The Enemy drive a great number of poor *Protestants* (according to former threatnings) under the Walls, which the Besieged perceiving, immediately (in sight of their Camp) erect a Gallows, and signified to them, they were resolved to hang their Friends, that were their Prisoners, if they did not suffer these poor People to return to their own Houses; and upon earnest solicitations of the Prisoners, the poor People were removed.

July 25. The Besieged made a Sally with 400 Men, and surprised the Enemy in their Trenches, Killed 300 of their Men, besides Officers.

July 27. The Garrison is reduced to 4456 Men, and under the greatest extremity of Famine.

July 30. About an hour after Sermon, being in the midst of our extremity, we saw some Ships in the *Lough* make towards us; and we soon discovered Major General *Kirk* had sent them, according to his Promise, when we could hold out

no

no longer. They were Two Ships with Provisions, *&c.* and the *Dartmouth* Frigate. The Enemy Fired most desperately upon them, from the Fort of *Culmore*, and both sides the River; and they made sufficient returns with the greatest Bravery: The *Mountjoy*, one of the Victuallers, made a great stop at the Boom, occasioned by her Rebound, after striking and breaking it: Upon this the Enemy set up the loudest Huzza's, and the most dreadful to the Besieged that ever they heard; Fired all their Guns upon her, and were preparing their Boats to Board her; but, by great Providence, firing a Broadside, the shock loosened her, so that she got clear, and passed the Boom; and at length all the Ships got to them, to the unexpressible Joy and transport of the whole Garrison, for they only reckoned on Two days Life, having only 9 Horses left: Hunger and the fateague of War had so prevailed in the Town, that of 7500 Men Regimented, we had now alive but 4300.

This brave undertaking, added to the great Success *God* had blessed them in all their undertaking, and so dicouraged the Enemy, that, on the last of *July*, they ran

away

away in the Night time, Robb'd and Burnt all before them for several Miles, leaving nothing with the Country People, but what they hid the Night before.

Thus, after 105 days being close Besieged, by near 20000 Men, constantly supplied from *Dublin*, God Almighty was pleased, in the greatest Extremity, to send Relief.

The Enemy lost about 9000 Men before the Walls, and 100 of their best Officers, from *April* 24. to *July* 22. Five Hundred Eighty seven Bombs were thrown into the City.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The Inniskilling *Men pursue the Rear of the* Derry Irish *Army, takes* 400 *Horses, and* 300 *Cows. The Town of* Omagh *Taken. General* Sarsfield *and Colonel* Southerland *appears with* 6000 *Men. Colonel* Lloyd *Besieges and takes* Belturbet. *The Garrison made Prisoners of War. A Message from General* Kirk *to* Inniskilling. *A Supply from General* Kirk, *of Ammunition and Officers sent to* Inniskilling. *Colonel* Woolsely *Arrives in* Inniskilling, *Regiments the Forces there. General* Mac Carty *appears with his Army before the Town of* Crom, *raises Batteries against the Castle.*

BUT to return to the Actions of the Men of *Inniskilling: June* 3. Information was brought to *Inniskilling*, that the *Irish* Army before *Derry*, had sent a great many of their Troops Horses to Graze near *Armagh*, Eight Miles from us: The Governor, the next day, sent Two Troops, and ordered them to stay at *Trellick*; they had not staid there above Two days, when taken with them another

ther Troop, and Two foot Companies, they went in the Evening towards *Omagh*, and before Eight a Clock the next day, they returned to *Trellick* with near 200 Horses belonging to the Enemies Tooops, and near as many more smaller Horses fi tfor Labour, and about 300 Cows; by this we did disable at least Three Troops of the Enemy, and Mounted many of our Men. Soon after hearing that *Derry* must Surrender very soon, unless Relieved, and believing that much of our safety did depend upon it, the Governor of *Inniskilling* resolved in Person, with all the strength he could make, to endeavour its Relief, or Perish in the Attempt; and having drawn all his Men into the Field, being about 2000, on the 10*th* of *June* he Marched to *Trellick*, and the next Night came near *Omagh* and by Morning possessed themselves of the whole Town; but they had not been here many hours, but several Expresses came from *Inniskilling* to the Governor and Officers, informing that Colonel *Sarsfield*, with near 6000 Men was come to Besiege *Belleshany*, 20 Miles from *Inniskilling*; and that Col. *Sowtherland* was come to *Belturbet*, the same distance from *Inniskilling*, on the other

other hand; and that one or both the Armies would be very ſoon at *Inniskilling*; on which a Council of War was called, and it was reſolved, we ſhould return to the defence of *Inniskilling*; but they were ever reſolv'd not to ſuffer the Enemy to come ſo near them, as to lay Siege to the Town; and therefore the Governor ordered Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd* to take the Field with the greateſt Strength we could make in Foot and Horſe, and march againſt *Southerland*.

June 17. Colonel *Lloyd* came with his Men to *Mac Guires* Bridge, a place not full half way betwixt *Inniskilling* and *Belturbet*; from which place the *Iriſh* ſpy went in the Night, and acquainted Col. *Southerland*, That all the Forces of *Inniskilling* were coming againſt him; when this news was brought to *Southerland*, and he believing former Reports, That *Inniskilling* were 15000 Strong, he immediately retired towards *Charlemont*, leaving 80 Dragoons, and about 200 Foot, in the Church of *Belturbet*, to ſee if they could make good the Place againſt the *Inniskilling* Men, until he could get force enough for their Relief: Our Men being got to *Belturbet*, the Enemy Fired very

fast at us, but with their usual Success; we had not Attackt the place above Two hours, but they offered to Capitulate, it being agreed, That all the Officers and Soldiers should be our Prisoners: There were Thirteen Commission Officers, and Lieutenant Colonel *Scot*, their Commander; we got likewise 700 Musquets, a Barrel and half of Powder, several Horses, and 20 Horse Load of Bisquets, 100 Barrels of Wheat, 50 of Flower, and near 300 common Soldiers Prisoners.

July 3. A Letter came from *Bellishany* to *Inniskilling*, signifying that Captain *Hobson*, with the *Bonaventure* Frigate was there, sent from Major General *Kirk* at the *Lough* of *Derry*, to know their condition, and if they wanted any Ammunition, *&c.* which was a very acceptable Message.

The Governor ordered, that very night, Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd*, and other Officers, to take some Troops and March the next day towards *Bellishany*; and the day following being the 5*th* of *July*, the Officers went on Board, where they were Treated with great Civility, by Captain *Hobson*; & they fully informing him of the state of their Affairs, he gave good encou-

rage-

ragement, assuring, that very soon there would care be taken to Relieve them: He gave them 30 Barrels of Powder, which the Officers, within Two days, sent safe to *Inniskilling*, and Two of the number went back in the *Bonadventure*, with a Message to Major General *Kirk*, for Commissions (to regulate the Men not disciplin'd) some more Ammunition and Arms, and some Officers; who, on the 12*th* came to the General in *Derry Lough*, where he lay with the Fleet: He, for about two days, did inform himself, by them, of the condition *Inniskilling* was in, what store of Men belong'd to that Garrison, and how Arm'd. They had then about 27 Troops, 30 Foot Companies, and some few Troops of Dragoons; the Foot were indifferently well Armed, but the Horse and Dragoons not so well. The Major General had few Arms fit for Horse, but he gave them 600 Fire-locks for Dragoons, 1000 Musquets to raise more Foot, with 20 more Barrels of Powder, with Bullets and Match, Eight small Canon, and some Hand Granado's; He sent likewise Commissions for a Regiment of Horse, consisting of 16 Troops, 50 Men in each Troop; for a Regiment

of Dragoons, consisting of 12 Troops, 50 Men in each Troop; and for Three Regiments of Foot, 18 Companies in each, Two whereof to be Granadeers, 60 Men in each Company; and one Independant Troop of Horse to each Regiment. The Major General gave them some very good Officers, *viz.* Colonel *Woolsely* to be Commander in chief, and Colonel of Horse; and Captain *Berry*, Lieutenant Colonel, Captain *Stone* Major; Captain *Win* to be Colonel of the Dragoons; and for our Three Regiments of Foot, *Gustavus Hamilton*, the Governor of *Inniskilling*, was made first Colonel, and Lieutenant Colonel *Lloyd*, and Major *Tiffin*, the other Two. And they being thus furnished according to desire, they took leave of the Major General, *Sunday* the 20*th* of *July*; but, through contrary Winds, came not to *Bellishany* till *Friday* the 26*th*, where they were no sooner come, but notice was given them, that Lieutenant General *Macarty*, with a considerable Army, was come to *Belturbet*, in order to Besiege *Inniskilling*: Upon this, the Officers went the next day to *Baleek*; and on *Sunday* the 28. went from thence by Water, and Landed safe at *Inniskilling*, and

and were receiv'd with some Ceremony, and great Rejoycings. That Night advice came, That Lieutenant General *Macarty* was before *Crom*, and was raising a Battery against the Castle: Upon which Colonel *Woolsely* made all the expedition possible, to get together what Forces he could, in order to Relieve them, and sent for part of the Forces from *Bellishany*; but *Mac Carty* marches towards *Lisnaskea*.

CHAP. V.

Colonel Berry *Marches to Relieve* Lisnaskea, *and succeeds, Marches after the Enemy. Colonel* Berry *Fights the Enemies Army, Commanded by Major General* Alexander Hamilton, *Defeats them, kills* 200 *of the Enemy, and takes* 30 *Prisoners. Colonel* Woolsely *with* 2000 Innisskilling *Men, Fights* Mac Carties *Army of* 6000, *gives them a Total Rout, kills* 3300 *of the Enemy, takes* Mac Carty *himself Prisoner, with all their Artillery, Arms, Baggage,* &c.

INformation being brought, That a part of *Mac Carties* Army was marching

towards *Lisnaskea*, within 10 Miles of us: Upon this, Lieutenant Colonel *Berry*, the next Morning, being *July* 30, was sent with Eight Troops of Horse, Three Companies of Foot, and Two Troops of Dragoons, with order to get to the Castle of *Lisnaskea* before the Enemy, and to place a Garrison in it, if he found it Tenable, otherwise to Burn it: But when he came there, he found the place of no consequence, and so left it. The next day, being the last of *July*, he marched his Men towards the Enemy (who lay about Six Miles from him): he had not marched above Two Miles, when, near a place called *Donagh*, his Scouts did discover a considerable Body of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons; who immediately advertise Colonel *Berry* of their approach, who Retreats with his Men towards *Lisnaskea* again; and in the way, on a rising ground, had a full view of the Enemy, and found them above double the number of his own; on which he sends an Express to Colonel *Woosely* at *Inniskilling*, for Relief; and Retreats about a Mile from *Lisnaskea*, by a by-road, where coming to a Bog, with a narrow short Cause-way through it, that scarce Two Horsemen could

could ride a Breast; at the end of this Cause-way *Berry* halted, resolving to make good that Pass against the Enemy, till he should be Relieved: There was a Thicket of Underwood just by the Cause-way, where the Foot were placed; the Horse a little farther off, and gave the word *Oxford:* They made but a very short stay there, when Colonel *A. Hamilton, (Mac Carty*'s Major General) came in view with a considerable Body of Men, who alighting from his Horse, ordered his Dragoons to do so to, and very bravely advanced near the end of the Cause-way, his Men firing briskly at ours, but with little Success; for they only wounded some four or five of our Men: But ours were better Marksmen, they shot about a dozen Men dead at the end of the Cause-way, and wounded Colonel *Hamilton* their Leader, who being wounded, retreated, and ordered another Officer to lead on the Men, who was immediately Killed, with some more of the Men, which the Enemy perceiving, and having no one to lead them on, began to Retreat from the end of the Cause-way, which our Men seeing, gave a Huzza, and cryed out, *The Rogues are running*; and immediately

diately our Foot and Dragoons took the Bog on each hand, and our Horse advanced on the Cause-way towards them; which the Enemy perceiving, began at first to retreat a little faster from us; but their Retreat soon turned to a most disorderly Flight, without offering to face about, or Fire any more at us; our Horse soon over-took them, and fell in among their Foot, and such Dragoons as were on foot, and made a very great Slaughter of them, having the chase of them through the Town of *Lisnaskea*, and near a Mile farther; and the Execution had been greater, but notice was brought to *Berry*, That Lieut. General *Mac Carty*, with the Body of his Army was advancing towards him: Upon this he sounds a Retreat, and brings back his Men to the place where the Fight first began, having Killed about 200, and taken 30 Prisoners, with a great quantity of Arms, *&c.* This happened about Nine in the Morning.

About 12 of the Clock the same day, there came an Express from Colonel *Woolsely* to Lieut. Colonel *Berry*, desiring him to March his Party to *Lisnaskea*, where he would meet him, with the rest of the Army, at the Moat of the Town, where,

where, in a little time, they both met: Colonel *Woolsely* acquainted the Officers, That the Party under his Command had marched in such great hast to Relieve their Brethren, that they had scarce brought a Meals Meat with them; therefore it must be resolved, either immediately to go Fight *Mac Carty*, or else return to *Inniskilling* again; the former of which was resolved on, by the unanimous consent of all the Soldiers. Upon this Colonel *Woolsely*, and the other Colonels, drew up all the Men in Battalia, and gave them the word *No Popery*; and then drew out four Men out of every Troop, with an Officer to Command them, for a *Forlorn:* Our whole Number, when all were joyned, consisted but of 2000 Men, or something upwards.

The Forlorn Colonel *Woolsely* ordered to March on about half a Mile before the Army: We had not marched a Mile from *Donagh*, when our *Forlorn* came in view of the *Forlorn* of the Enemy, who immediately retreated before our Men; we advanced after them, till we came within half a Mile of *Newtown-Butler*, where is a large Bog, and a little beyond a steep Hill, where the Enemy were drawn up advan-

advantagiously. After our Men had past the Bog in good order, and came up to the Enemy, within Musket-shot, they began to Fire at us, but before Three Vollies had been discharged on each side, our Men saw them begin to draw off, and Retreat, which they misapprehending, believed them running away, and our Officers had much ado to keep them from pursuing with what speed they could: But Colonel *Woolsely*, from a Hill, saw them go off in so good order, that he believed it was either to draw our Men into an Ambush, or else Post themselves to better Advantage; therefore sent Command, That no Man should go out of his Rank, but pursue them in good Order: Thus the Enemy retreated in good Order, and our Men after them, a Mile beyond *Newtown-Butler*, where they came to a Hill, just above a Bog, much such a place as before, having their Cannon placed at the end of the Cause-way; Colonel *Berry* and Major *Stone* advanced with the Horse to the Cause-way, but the Enemy plied their Canon so hard, that the Horse could not Advance, but our Foot and Dragoons advanced on both sides, through the Bog, (the Enemy still keeping their Ground) till

till at laſt they came up and ſeized their Cannon, and Killed their Canoneers, and then advanced towards the Body of their Men, that were drawn up a little above them: As ſoon as our Horſe perceived their Canon were ſecured by our Foot, they advanced over the Cauſe-way, which the Enemies Horſe perceiving, they, with the mounted Dragoons, wheeled, and fled towards *Wattle-Bridge*, deſerting their Foot: Their Foot ſtood their Ground till our Men came among them; but then perceiving their own Horſe and Dragoons fled, and ours coming up to them, they thought it no time to ſtay any longer, but turned their backs, and inſtead of going to the left-hand, where they had an open Country, fled all to the right, where they had a great Bog (which they ran through) for above a Mile, leading towards *Loghearn*; moſt of them throwing away their Arms into Turf-pits: Our Horſe followed theirs in a String, over the narrow ways, from the place where the Enemy had planted their Cannon to *Wattle-Bridge*, and left a good Guard of Horſe there, to ſecure the Paſs. Our Horſe kept all the Road between the Two places, that not one of their Foot could

paſs

pass them: Our Foot in the mean time followed theirs, through the *Bog*, into a Wood near *Loghearn*, and gave Quarter to none but Officers; which the Enemy perceiving, and having no Courage to fight for their Lives, desperately took the *Lough*, to the number of 500; and but one Man of them escaped drowning, or else was Killed coming out. Our Men continued all Night beating the Bushes for them; and thus ended that days great Service: Whence we may reckon the safety of the *Protestants* in *Ireland*; *God* having given them the greatest and most remarkable Victory over the *Irish*, that was obtained in this, or any former Age: They were reckoned 6000, and the *Protestants* not much above 2000; we killed that day, in the Morning and Afternoon, about 3000; took 400 Prisoners; and there were drowned in several places of *Loghearn*, as was computed, about 500. The *Irish* themselves confess there were 3000 of their Men wanting, when those that fled came to *Dublin*. We had in this Action but 20 Men Killed, and about 50 Wounded, whereof many Mortal.

Lieutenant General *Mac Carty*, after the Fight, when his Men were fled, he with

with about five or ſix Officers, went into a Wood near the place where the Canon were planted; and ſome ſmall time after came out of the Wood with thoſe that were with him, on Horſeback, and Fired his Piſtol at the Party that were guarding the Cannon. Our Men, when they came firſt from the Wood, thought them ſome of their own Party, (ſuppoſing all the Enemy fled) and never queſtioned them till *Mac-Carty* fired his Piſtol; and the 7 or 8 of the Soldiers fired their Muskets at him, ſhot his Horſe dead, and wounded him very ill in ſeveral places, and then to put him out of pain, one of the Soldiers clubbed his Musket to have knocked out his Brains, which one of thoſe that came with him from the Wood perceiving, called to the Soldier to hold his Hand, for it was their General *Mac-Carty*; at the hearing of which, Captain *Cooper* came up, and gave Lieutenant General *Mac-Carty*, and thoſe that were with him, Quarter, and that Night carried him to *Newtown-Butler*: and he being ask'd how he came ſo raſhly to hazzard his Life, when he might have gone off with his Horſe, when they made their eſcape, profeſt, That he found now the

Kingdom like to be loſt, his Army being the beſt (for their number) that K. *James* had, unleſs thoſe before *Derry*, who were then much broken; and that he came with a deſign to loſe his Life, and was ſorry that he miſſed of his End, being unwilling to out-live that day.

On *Sunday* Morning, *Auguſt* 4. Advice came to *Inniskilling*, that the Siege of *Derry* was raiſed, on *Thurſday* the firſt of *Auguſt* in the Morning, a little before day, and that the Army which lay before it, was marched paſt *Omagh*. Upon this Lieutenant *W. Charleton* was ſent, with about a Troop of detatched Horſe, to follow the *Iriſh* Army on their March towards *Charlemont*; who returned on *Monday*, and told us, That he had ſeen the Rear of them paſs by *Caſtle Crowfield*, within Three ſhort Miles of *Dunganon*, and ſo it was in vain to follow them.

And thus having defeated Lieutenant General *Mac-Carty*'s Party, taken him Priſoner, *Sarsfield* fled, and the Siege of *Derry* being raiſed, their Fears were now at an end, and for ſome time *Inniskilling* was at quiet, from all their Enemies; and the name of *Inniskilling* Men became a Terror to the *Iriſh*: They had nothing left

left to Imploy them, after this, but to take care to Regiment their Men, according to their Commissions Major General *Kirk* gave them.

August 7. Mr. *A. Hamilton* was sent by the Officers at *Inniskilling*, to Major General *Kirk*, to Congratulate with him for his happy Successes, in the Relief of *Derry*; the General receiv'd him very favourably, and sent him back with Orders to Colonel *Woolsely*, to send him 700 Horse and Dragoons, that he might March the Foot he had towards *Colrain*; and so towards Duke *Schomberg* (whom he had Advice was at Sea.) The *Inniskilling* Horse marched before the Major General all the way, until his Party joyned Duke *Schomberg*, at *Carick-fergus*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Duke Schomberg, *with the Army, Embarks at* Highlake, *with Ninety Sail of Ships. Lands at* Bangor. *The Men lye on their Arms all Night. The Castle of* Antrim *Taken. The Enemy quits* Belfast. Carick-fergus *resolves to make a resolute Defence. The Duke in the Trenches. Batteries raised, and the Town Bombarded. Hot Firing on both sides. Officers Killed in the Trenches. The Famous Engineer* Richards *carried out Wounded. The Town offers to Capitulate, and Surrenders upon Articles, after* 20 *days Siege. The Army Decamps, marches to* Newry; *on the approach of whom, the Duke of* Berwick *Burns and quits the Place. The Army Encamps on the Plains of* Dundalk.

ON *Thursday* the 8*th* of *August*, 1689. Duke *Schomberg* Embark'd at *Highlake*, on Board the *Cleveland*-Yatch, about six in the Morning; the whole day was employ'd in getting the Forces on Board, and the next day they continued still in the Road, the Wind *South S. East*, but often veering, the remainder of the Foot Em-

Embarqued: *Saturday*, about Three in the Afternoon, the Fleet weigh'd, but came to an Anchor in the same Road, lower down. *Sunday* the Fleet continued at Anchor, it being Calm; but on *Monday* about Four in the Afternoon, the Wind being at *S. S. E.* and *S. E.* the *Bonadventure*, Captain *Hobson* Commander, Fir'd a Gun, and put our his light in the main Top-mast Shrouds, That being the Signal for Sailing. The Fleet consisting of between 80 and 90 Sail: The Men of War were, the *Bonadventure*, *Antelope*, *James Gally*, *Princess Ann*, &c. (the whole Fleet being under Sail): About six a Clock, the *Bonadventure* put out a sign on the Mizen-Shroud for all the Masters to come on Board, where they receiv'd Orders to Sail directly for *Carick fergus*; but in case of bad Weather, that they could not reach thither, then to Sail for *Longrea* in *Scotland*, and if they fell short of that, to *Ramsy-Bay* in *Scotland*.

Tuesday the 13*th* at break of day, the Fleet were fairly up with the Mountain of *Dundium*, in the *North* of *Ireland*: About Three in the Afternoon (the Wind still being at *South-East*) they came up the *Lough*, about a League and half from

Corick-fergus: At four the Fleet came to an Anchor in *Bangor Bay*; immediately the General put out a Jack-flag at the Mizzen-Pick, that being the Signal for Landing the Men: They Encamped in the fields, close to Shore-sides, and lay on their Arms all that Night: The next Morning the Rebels in *Carick-fergus* set fire to the *Scotch* and *Irish* Quarters, parts of the Town so called, which continued burning all that Night and the next day. On *Thursday* Lieutenant Colonel *Fielding*, with a Party of about 250 Men, went out to see what posture the Enemy about *Belfast* were in, and returned that Evening. *Thursday* the 16*th* a Party of Three hundred Fire-locks, Commanded by Lieut. Colonel *Caulfield*, marched on through *Belfast* (where Colonel *Wharton's* Regiment had posted themselves) and possest himself of the Town and Castle of *Antrim*, the Rebels marching out the Night before in great confusion, towards *Toom*, where a small Fort had been thrown up formerly to secure a pass that is there. *Tuesday* the 20*th* Lieutenant Colonel *Caulfield*, with 250 of his Party, returned to the Army, 50 remaining to secure the Town and Castle, Commanded by Captain *Ormsby*, and

and Lieutenant *Wallis*. On *Thursday*, Seven Regiments of Foot Encamped almost round the Town of *Carick fergus*; that day was spent in Planting the Canon and Mortars, and in making some small Trenches: The Town desired a Parly, which, though granted, came to nothing, They requiring time to send to the late King, for leave to Surrender; this held for a short while, after which the Cannons and Bombs were play'd very smartly against the Lord *Dunegal's* House (out of which they had Planted Two Guns, that did us some little damage) and against the *Half-Moon*, on the right of the Castle, our Soldiers mounted the Trenches with great Bravery, and having made their approaches near the Town, fired their small Shot very thick, nor were the Enemy Idle, though we lost very few Men, only a Captain Killed, and Lieutenant *Adams* Wounded in the Thigh (which proved Mortal,) our Army still nearer approaching and Playing their Cannon, and throwing their Bombs and Carcasses in great numbers into the Town and Castle. *Thursday* the 22. about 50 Sail of Ships came up the *Lough*, who had brought over four Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse: Tho

The day and night was ſpent in ſmart firing on both ſides, with the loſs of ſome few Officers and private Soldiers. *Friday* the 23. about Three a clock, the Town again deſired a Parley, and would Surrender. The Duke allowing them to march out without ſtriping, and their hands in their Pockets, without being Plundred, which the Duke refuſed, and would agree to no leſs than the making them all Priſoners of War, during their Majeſties Pleaſure: The time of the Parley, Duke *Schomberg* went through the Trenches and viewed them, as alſo the Walls of the Caſtle. The Parley being over, the Duke gave Orders to the Engineers and Gunners to go on as Vigorouſly as poſſible they could; tho' before, the Duke had ordered them to ſpare the Caſtle: Our Batteries being only one on the *Windmil-Hill*, with Mortars, and another againſt the *North-Gate* of four Guns; the Duke ordered a very large Mortar to be planted on a new Battery, cloſe under the Walls, near the Lord *Dunegal's* Houſe, with a ſmall Field-piece, which did great Execution; our Canon, Mortars, and ſmall Shot, playing very furiouſly all the Night.

Satur-

Saturday the 24. At break of day the Town was all over covered with Duſt and Smoak, *&c.* and about Eight, ſome Houſes were flaming. Engineer *Richards* who came from *Derry*, was carried to *Belfaſt*, being Wounded in three ſeveral places, as he was in the Trenches. At Two a Clock this day came one Mr. *Spring* to the Duke, who made his eſcape over the Walls, and gave an account, That all the Soldiers lay continually on the Walls; ſo that the Bombs only afflicted the *Proteſtants* in the Town: And that *O Mac-Carty Moor*, and *Owen Mac-Carty* were the only Two that obſtructed the Surrendring of the Town. *Sunday* and *Munday* there was ſmart Firing on both ſides, and ſome Breaches made in the Walls. On *Tueſday*, being the 27. a White Flag was hung out. After the Ships, no leſs than our Army, had done them very great damage, they being moved in a Line againſt the Caſtle, and they Surrendred on condition to have their liberty to march to the next Garriſon. The next day the Army marched to *Belfaſt*, leaving Sir *H. Ingolsby*'s Regiment in Garriſon there.

On

On *Monday Sept.* 2. The whole Army march'd Two Miles beyond *Lisnegarvy.*

Tuesday 3. They Encamped near the Town of *Dramore*; and the same Night the Train of Artillery came up and joyned the Army.

Wednesday we Encamped on the side of a Hill, near the Town of *Lough-brickland*, in Two Lines, as at first.

Thursday the 5. The Army Encamped about a Mile short of the *Newry:* The night before, the Duke of *Berwick* left the Town, after having Burnt all but a few Houses. The next day the Army passed through the Town, and continued their March towards *Dundalk.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Duke Scomberg, *on the Burning of the* Newry, *sends a Trumpet to the Duke of* Berwick. *The Enemy quit* Dundalk *without Burning it. Our Army Encamp on the Plains of* Dundalk. *The Enemy about* Ardee. *Colonel* Lloyd *Defeats* 5000 Irish *near* Slego, *Kills* 700, *and takes* 300 *Prisoners, with their Commander. A Conspiracy of* French Papists *discovered in the* English *Camp. A Captain and Four others Hanged.* 150 *more sent Prisoners to* England. *Colonel* Lloyd *with a Party of* Inniskilling-*Men, takes the Castle of* Dramnasna & James-Town. *Great Mortality in the* Irish *Camp, of which* 15000 *Die. Duke* Schomberg's *Proclamation of Provisions. The* Irish *March into Winter Quarters.* James-Town *quitted. The Fight at* Slego, *between Colonel* Lloyd, *a* French *Officer, and* Sarsfield. *The* English *Army Decamp, and go into Winter Quarters. The Actions of the* Newry, *between a Party of Colonel* Ingolsby's, *and* 1700 Irish. *Colonel* Cambon's *Action at* Charlemont.

THE Enemy having Burnt the greater part of the Town of *Newry*, before they

they quitted it, the General sent a Trumpeter (*Sept.* 6.) to the Duke of *Berwick*, who Commanded there, to let him know, *That if they went on to Burn in this Barbarous manner, he would not give any Quarter*; which Message had this Effect, That the *Irish* abandoned *Dundalk* without doing any harm to the Town, leaving behind a great deal of Provisions, which their fear and hast would not suffer them to carry away. The Army continued about *Dundalk* and the *Newry* for several days, waiting the coming of their Artillery, which coming up on the 16 Instant, and on the 17 and 18 we Encamped very advantagiously on the Plains about *Dundalk*; at the same time, the Enemy lay Intrench'd at *Ardee*, about 46000 Strong. After we were Encamped, our Army almost every day encreased with new Forces, either from *England* or *Scotland*, for several Weeks.

On the 25. The *Irish* Forces, Quartered in and about *Connaught*, came with a design to surprise the Town of *Slego*, to the number of 5000 Horse and Foot, Commanded by Colonel *O Kelly*: Of which Colonel *Lloyd* having timely Intelligence, mustered up his *Inniskilling* Forces, making in

in all about 1000 Horſe, Foot and Dragoons, with whom he was reſolved to Fight the Enemy; and having Poſted his Horſe very advantagiouſly, on a riſing Ground, and lined the Hedges with his Foot, in a Lane near the Town of *Boyle*, through which they were to Paſs: The Enemy were no ſooner come up, but our Men charged them with all the Vigour and Courage imaginable, and after a ſhort time put them to Flight, which Colonel *Lloyd* perceiving, took a circumference with his Horſe and Dragoons, and got into *Boyle* (through which the Enemy were to paſs) before them, where meeting with the Enemy, charged them in the Front with his Horſe, whil'ſt the Foot fell upon the Rear, that they killed 700 on the ſpot, and took 300 Priſoners, among which were Colonel *O Kelly*, their Commander, and 40 other Officers, a great number of Arms, 8000 Head of Cattle, *&c.* The News of this great Victory coming to His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, He ordered the Cannon to be Fired in all the *Engliſh* Quarters.

On the 28*th* A Treacherous Conſpiracy was diſcovered in our Camp, which was carried on by ſome *French Papiſts:* The

particulars of which was as followeth:

A Captain, in one of the *French* Regiments, being inform'd by one of his Soldiers, That four other Soldiers, and a Drummer, who were *Papists*, designed to go over to the *Irish* Army, he caused them to be seized, and found Letters about one of them to Monsieur *D' Avaux*, who being examined, declared he had the Letters from one *Du Plessy*, likewise a *Papist*, who now served as a private Soldier, in one of the *French* Regiments, tho' he had been formerly a Captain of Horse in *France*, from whence he was forced to retire, on the Account of a Murther he had committed there. *Du Plessy* being seized, upon his Examination confessed, That he had written to the late King, and to Monsieur *D' Avaux*, giving them an account, that there were divers *Papists* in the *French* Regiments, and promising to bring them over to the *Irish* Camp, upon condition he might have the Command of them, and his Pardon in *France*. He, and his five Accomplices were brought to a Tryal, where Sentence of Death passed upon them, and they were Executed accordingly. After which, the Three *French* Colone's made strict enquiry what *Papists* there

there were in their Regiments, and found about 150. who, by Order of the General, were secured, and sent Prisoners to *Carlingford*, and afterwards to *England*. Most of these had deserted the *French* Service this Summer, and passing to *Holland*, and thence to *England*, upon the Report, that Three *French* Regiments were levying here, had Listed themselves in the same; the Officers raising their Companies in so much hast, that they had not time to examine them very strictly.

On the 1*st* of *October* Colonel *Thomas Lloyd* being informed, That the *Irish* had put a Garrison of about 80 Men into *James-Town*, which is no inconsiderable Pass upon the River *Shannon*, he marched thither with the *Inniskilling* Men under his Command: Upon our approach they Fired very briskly upon us, though without doing us any other damage, than that one Man was Shot in his Leg, and a Horse Killed; Colonel *Lloyd* having lodged his Dragoons as near the Town, as he could conveniently do, Marched with the Horse towards a Pass upon the same River, called *Drumnasna*, Colonel *Mac Donel's* House, which was immediately Surrendred to him, where he found Two

great Pantoons, which would have facilitated his going over the Water, to have Surrounded the Town. But about Twelve at Night, some *Protestants* came and gave him notice, That the Rebels had abandoned the place; whereupon he possessed himself of it, and afterwards returned with a considerable Booty.

October 10. Several *Irish* Deserters came into our Camp, who gave us an account, That the late King *James* had lost above Fifteen Thousand of his Army since they had been Encamped about *Ardee*, that a very malignant *Fever* did rage in their Camp, with several other Distempers: About this time, a great deal of Rain fell for several days together, which occasioned such great quantities of standing Water, that great numbers, both of Officers and Soldiers, dyed in the *English* Camp, but not near so many as dyed in the *Irish*. His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* being Informed, That notwithstanding there was so great a Plenty in our Camp, of almost all sorts of Provisions, yet the Sutlers, and other Country People that attended the Camp, extorted extravagant Rates from the Soldiers in the Army; He caused a Proclamation to be Pub-

Publiſhed, limiting the Prizes of all ſorts of Proviſions to a certain moderate Rate.

On the 1*ſt* of *November* the *Iriſh* Army decamped, and March'd into Winter-Quarters, having lain Encamped about *Ardee*, ever ſince the 10*th* of *September*, without attempting to force our Camp, notwithſtanding they were near double the number.

November 4. Advice came to *James-Town*, That Colonel *Sarsfield*, with a detached Body of Five Thouſand choice Men out of the *Iriſh* Army, and joyned with Two Thouſand of the *Connaught* Forces, was coming to Attack that place; on which the Garriſon, not finding themſelves able to engage with ſo great numbers as the *Iriſh* were, retreated thence to *Sligoe*; Killing, in their Retreat, 45 of the *Iriſh*, with the loſs of Nine of their own Party: *Sarsfield*, with his Army, the next day, came before the Town of *Sligoe*, whereupon Colonel *Ruſſel*, with the Horſe under his Command (apprehending *Sarsfield*'s Party to be too ſtrong for them) retreated to *Belliſhannon*, adviſing the Foot alſo to quit the Town: But one Monſieur *De St. Sauvem*, who Commanded about Two Hundred Foot,

most Granadeers, and Colonel *Lloyd* with the *Inniskilling* Foot, bravely stood to it, resolving to Fight the Enemy; and upon their approaching the Town, the *French* Captain, with his Men, went and took a Pass not far from the Town, which he maintained against all *Sarsfield's* force, till all their Ammunition was spent; the Monsieur himself, an excellent Marksman, often firing in the Head of them; after which, he and his Men Retreated to the Town, with no great loss, and defended themselves with their Bionets in their Musquets, till they took Possession of the Two Forts beyond the Town. The *French* Captain and his Party possessing the lower Fort; and *Lloyd*, with the *Inniskilling* Men, went to the upper Fort; from whence *Lloyd* that Night went towards *Inniskilling*, falling on the *Irish* in a Pass which he was to go over, and Killing Two hundred, losing but Twenty five himself: The *French*, in their Retreat, carried Fire and Provisions into the Fort, wherein they found three Barrels of Powder, with which they defended themselves bravely for three days; and on the Third, at Night, the *Irish* lying secure in the Town, they Sallied from the Fort, on the *Irish*, killed

killed about One hundred and Twenty, and drove the reſt out of the Town; which account being brought to Duke *Schonberg*, he diſpatched away all the *Inniskilling* Horſe and Dragoons, with Two Regiments of Foot; but before they could arrive, the Town was preſſed on by *Sarsfield*'s whole Army, with ſo great Vigour, that they were forced to quit it in the Night, and made an handſome Retreat to *Inniskilling*.

Novemb. 8. Our Army began to Decamp, Ten Regiments marched away laſt Night, and the reſt followed this day; and His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* marched away to *Liſnegarvy*, and from thence to *Lisburne*. Our Army lay Encamped from the 16*th* of *September*, to the 18*th* of *November*, on the Plains of *Dundalk*; during which time, little of Action happened between the Two Armies, but Skirmiſhes with the Out-Scouts, occaſioned chiefly by our want of Horſe, and the Cowardiſe of the late King *James* and his Army, that they durſt not make any attempt on our Camp, notwithſtanding their Army conſiſted of near double our number.

On the 24*th* of *November* a Detached Party

Party of select *Irish* came about break of day to *Newry-Bridge*, before they were perceived: The Two Centinels that were placed there, having twice discharged their Muskets, were killed on the Spot, and the Enemy got into the Town; but, after an hours dispute, were beaten out again, by a small Party of Colonel *Ingolsby*'s Regiment; in this occasion we lost 2 Capt, 6 or 7 private Soldiers, and a Lieutenant and an Ensign were Wounded. About Ten a Clock of the same day the *Irish* return'd, and got over the Bridge a a second time; but our Men receiv'd them so warmly, that they soon return'd in great confusion, leaving Twelve of their Company Slain on the Bridge, with Two or Three Officers, whom they drag'd away with them; and in this last Action we had only Two Men Wounded: The Courage and Bravery of the *English* is rendred extreamly remarkable, by the vast inequality of these Two Parties; the Enemy being Seventeen Hundred Strong, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons.

On the *26th* of *November*, Colonel *Cambon* going to take a view of the Castle and Garrison of *Charlemont*, took with him a small Party, consisting of Sixty of Colo-

Colonel *Levifton*'s Regiment of Dragoons, who coming within Two Miles of the Place were discovered by the Enemies advanced Sentinels; the Garrison took the Alarm, and when our Men came to the Hill, from whence they might view the place, they found all the Hedges and Bushes lined; whereupon the Dragoons alighted, and beat the Rebels from their Post; how many were Killed or Wounded as they ran over the Bog was not certainly known, but the Dragoons had a fair Mark at 300 of them, as they run to the Town. Our Men found Eight or Nine Dead on the place, among the Hedges.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The Irish *Defeated at the* Newry, *by Brigadeer* Steward, 30 *Killed, and* 7 *Taken Prisoners. Colonel* Wolsely *takes* Belturbet. *Lady* Newcomens *House Surrendred. Duke* Schonberg *views* Charlemont, *and takes Booty under the Walls. Colonel* Berry, *and* St. John *takes great Plunder. Duke* Sconberg's *Proclamation against Cursing and Swearing. Duke* Sconberg *with a Party goes to* Dundalk. *Colonel* Woolsely *defeats the Duke of* Berwick *at* Cavan, *kills* 300, *takes great number of Officers Prisoners, and* 200 *Common Soldiers. Brigadeer* Nugent *Mortally Wounded. Four Thousand pound in Brass-Money taken from the Rebels. Sir* John Laneer *takes* Bedloe-*Castle. Prince of* Wirtenburgh *and the* Danes, *Land at* Belfast. *The Famous Action of Monsieur* Callimate *at* Charlemont. 5000 French *Land at* Kinsale. *Colonel* Hamilton's *Tryal at* Lisburn, *for the Escape of General* Mac-Carty. *The Famous Action of Sir* Cloudsly Shovel *at* Dublin-*Bay.*

NOV. 29. Brigadeer General *Steward* receiving Intelligence by some *Irish* Deser-

Deſerters, That the Rebels Quartered in *Dundalk*, had formed a Deſign, to ſurpriſe the Town and Paſs of the *Newry*, particularly by the Earl of *Antrim*'s Regiment Quartered there. He immediately drew out what Horſe and Foot the little time would permit, which exceeded not in all above Two Hundred and Fifty Men, and went in Perſon at the Head of them, and drew them up on a very advantagious Ground near the Paſs, juſt as the Enemy came up; and our Party Attackt them ſo vigorouſly, that they ſoon put the Enemy to the Rout, Killing 30 on the Spot, and taking Seventeen Priſoners, among which were Five Officers: He likewiſe took ſome hundred Head of Cattle, and ſmall Garrons. And had our Party been larger, the General was reſolved to have marched to *Dundalk*.

Decemb. 4. Colonel *Wolſely* marched out with a ſmall Party of the *Inniskilling* Forces in the Night to *Belturbet*, and taking the Garriſon at a ſurpriſe, upon the firſt Summons they yielded, to be conducted to the next Garriſon. About the ſame time, a conſiderable Party of the *Iriſh* Forces had Attacked the Houſe of the Lady *Newcomen*, in the County of *Longford*, which

which she defended very Bravely, with the assistance of Two hundred of her *British* Tenants, that she had got into her House; neither could they take it for some time, tho' they had made several vigorous Attacks upon it, (it being above 20 Miles from any *English* Garrison) until they had brought some of their Field-Pieces and Bombs against it; yet such was the Gallantry and Resolution of the Lady, wherewith she maintained the Place, even after the arrival of these Warlike Engines, that she forced the Enemy to give very advantagious and honourable Terms; namely, That her Ladyship and Domestick Servants should continue in the House as formerly, the Garrison having free liberty to March with their Arms, Bag and Baggage to *Lisnegarvy*.

On the 12*th* of *December* His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* went, with a small Party, to view the situation of *Charlemont*, and took from under the Walls of the place, fifty Horses, forty Cows, and about the like number of Sheep, without the least opposition from the Rebels in Garrison, except the firing of the Canon, which did us no harm. Our Forces at this time began to be in a very good condition;

and

and most of the Soldiers that were Sick in the Hospital, began now to be very well recovered, and gone to their Quarters, but we had it confirmed among us, from all hands, that there still continued a great Mortality among the *Irish* Army.

On the 1*st* of *January*, Lieut. Colonel *Berry* went out with a detached Party from *Clownish*, and after having ranged for some time, without being able to discover any Enemy, he returned with the Plunder of Fifteen Hundred Cows, besides Sheep and Garrons, or small Horses; and some time after, another Party, which Colonel *Saint John's* sent out from *Armagh*, brought back Sixty Horses, and an Hundred and fifty Sheep.

January 8. About this time Parties went out from several of our Garrisons, and made Excursions into the Enemies Quarters, and brought away several Thousand Head of black Cattle, Sheep, and small Horses or Garrons.

Complaint being made to His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* at *Lisburne*, of some

Irregularities of our Army, particularly, the too frequent use of Cursing and Swearing; His Grace immediately ordered the following Proclamation to be Published, Entituled,

A Proclamation by *Frederick*, Duke of *Schonberg*, Lord General of all Their Majesties Forces, *&c.*

Whereas the Horrid and Detestable Crimes of Profane Cursing, Swearing, and taking Gods Holy Name in vain, being Sins of much Guilt and little Temptation, have, by all Nations and People, and that in all Ages, been punished with sharp and severe Penalties, as great and grievous Sins: And we, to our great Grief and Trouble, taking notice of the too frequent practice of these Sins, by several under Our Command; and that some have arrived to that height of Impiety, that they are heard more frequently to invoke God to Damn them, than to Save them; and this notwithstanding the heavy and

and dreadful Judgments of God upon us, at this very time, for these and our other Sins, and notwithstanding the Penalties enjoyned by Their Majesties Articles of War on these Offenders; And we justly fearing that Their Majesties Army may be more prejudiced by these Sins, than advantaged by the Conduct and Courage of those Guilty of them, do think fit, strictly to Charge and Command all Officers and Soldiers under Our Command That they, and every of them, from hence-forward do forbear all vain Cursing, Swearing, and taking God's Holy Name in vain, under the Penalties enjoyned by the aforesaid Articles, and Our further Displeasure: And that all Officers take particular care to put the said Articles of War in execution, on all under their respective Commands, guilty of the said Offences, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost Peril.

Given at Our Head Quarters at *Lisburn*, the 18*th of* January, 1689. in the First Year of Their Majesties Reign.

Signed *SCHONBERG*.

On the 25*th* of *January*, His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* set out from *Lisburn*, to visit our Forces in the Frontier Garrisons, and gave the necessary Orders, and returned again on the 30*th*.

On *Feb*. 6. A great number of Victuallers arrived at *Belfast*, and brought us an account, that the *Danish* Forces were on their March, in order to their being Embarked for this Kingdom.

Feb. 12. His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, our General, having advice brought him to *Lisburn*, That the Enemy were in motion about *Dundalk*, he drew some Troops together, and Marched himself with them to *Dramore*; but Sir *John Lanier* and Colonel *La Melioner*, who were sent before with a Party, and went as far as *Carlingford*, returned with an account that there were only Three Regiments at *Dundalk*, neither that Garrison nor *Droghedagh* having receiv'd any reinforcements, the Troops were countermanded, except a Detachment of 500 Horse and Dragoons, and as many Foot, which was sent under the Command of Sir *John Lanier*, towards

Dun-

Dundalk, who had afterwards divers successful Skirmishes with the Enemy.

On the 13*th* His Grace returned to *Lisburne*, where he receiv'd the following Account, by Letters from Colonel *Wolsely*, Dated at *Belturbet*, the 12*th*, as followeth:

'I send your Grace this Express, to give 'you an account of the Fight we had Yesterday with the Enemy at *Cavan*: On '*Monday*, at Four in the Afternoon, I 'marched from *Belturbet* with a Detachment of 700 Foot, and 300 Horse and 'Dragoons: We passed the River at 12 'at Night, Two Miles above *Callihays*, 'where were Two of the Enemies Scouts; 'The Signal of our Motion was given, by 'Firing several Musquets down the River, 'and making a great Fire upon a high Hill. 'I had carried my Men all over about one 'a Clock, and intended to have been at '*Cavan* about an hour before day, but 'the Ways were so bad, and defiles so 'many, that we got not thither till half 'an hour after day-break, where we found 'the Duke of *Berwick*, (which I did not

'expect) who arrived there the Night be-
'fore with 2500 Men, which, with the
'Garrison, made a Body of 4000 Men,
'all drawn up in good order before the
'Town, and near the Fort; so soon as I
'had disposed of my Men as the Ground
'would give me leave, I charged them,
'and after an hours dispute, we beat them
'out of the Field. The Duke of *Berwick*
'had his Horse shot. Colonel *O Rely*,
'Governor of *Cavan*, killed on the place,
'with two Lieutenant Colonels, the one a
'*French-man*, the other an *Irish-man*,
'whose Name was *Goughagan*, a Man in
'great Esteem with them; but most of
'our Men fell presently upon the Plunder,
'both in the Field and in the Town, so
'that we were in the greatest confusion
'imaginable, which the Enemy seeing
'from the Fort, made a very strong Sal-
'ly upon us, and came on so briskly that
'I thought all had been lost: I went with
'all the speed I could to a place, where
'I had posted some Detatchments of Foot
'at the beginning of the Fight, who had
'not been engaged at all, and I found
'them all there, being about 250; with
'these, and about 80 Horse and Dragoons,
'I

'I opposed the Enemy, who I judged to 'be about 1500: At the same time, see-'ing it impossible to get our Men out of 'the Town, I sent a Party of Horse with 'Orders to Burn it, which was im-'mediately done, and so the Soldiers were 'forced to quit it, and having joyned 'those that were Fighting, we drove the 'Enemy like Sheep into the Fort, which 'being a strong Place, and full of Men, 'and our Men being extreamly fatiegued, 'I did not think fit to Attack it. It was 'a very unfortunate force, which the 'Soldiers, falling to Plunder, put upon 'me, to Burn the Town, for there was 'in it as much Provision as would have 'served this Garrison six Months: All the 'Houses were full of Bread, Meal, and 'Wheat, and a vast quantity of Oats and 'Beans.

'The Prisoners give me this Account; 'That the Duke of *Berwick* was to 'Command, at *Cavan*, a Body of Ten 'Thousand Men, which were to be made 'up by Detachments out of the whole 'Army: The first place he was to At-'tack was this, which was to have been 'done this day, and these were the For-

'ces,

'ces your Grace had so frequent Intel-
'ligence of; but I suppose the Neck of
'this Design is broke, we having destroy-
'ed all their Provisions both for Men
'and Horse; and what I believe is as
'great a loss to them, we have blown
'up all their Ammunition which was
'lodged in the Town: So soon as my
'Men have refreshed themselves, I will
'have another Bout with them for the
'Fort, which I believe they will quit of
'themselves, for they have no Provisions
'or cover for their Men, now the Town
'is destroyed. We have lost about
'Twenty Men; my Major *Traherne*,
'Captain *Armstrong*, and Captain *Mayo*,
'with Captain *La Maugere*, a *French* Re-
'formed Officer, were killed, and Cap-
'tain *Blood* an Ingineer shot in the side:
'Of the Enemy, Three Hundred were
'killed; and four Captains, five Lieu-
'tenants, two Ensigns, and a Quarter-
'Master, with Two Hundred Men taken
'Prisoners. Our Men shewed in this
'(as in former occasions) a very great
'forwardness to Engage the Enemy, not-
'withstanding the inequality of their
'Number, and gave new proofs of their
'Cou-

'Courage and Bravery; and particularly 'Major General *Kirk*'s Men.

'The Eight *French* Officers your Grace 'sent hither, likewise behaved them-'selves very well.

This day, being *February* the 16*th*, His Grace received another Express from Colonel *Wolsely*, with the following Account, Written at *Belturbet* the 14*th* Instant.

'Since I Writ my last, a Gentleman 'is come in here from the County of '*Westmeath*, who tells me, he saw, after 'the Fight at *Cavan*, great numbers of 'Soldiers, all without Arms, having 'thrown them away in their flight; so 'that the Road and Ditches were filled 'with them: That he saw likewise a 'great many Wounded Men, among 'whom were several Officers: That 'Brigadeer General *Nugent* was Mor-'tally Wounded: And that the *Irish* own 'the loss of Three Hundred Men, and 'of Fourteen Commission Officers killed 'upon the Place. We have taken from 'the Enemy 4000 pound in Brass Mo-'ney.

Feb-

February 17. Twelve Officers, *French* and *Irish*, that were Taken at the Battle at *Cavan*, were brought Prisoners to the Castle of *Carick-fergus*.

February 20. Sir *John Lanier*, with his Party at the *Newry*, marched from thence to *Dundalk*; and passing by *Bedloe*-Castle, in which there was an Ensign, with Thirty Four Men, Colonel *Levison*'s Dragoons immediately Stormed it, Killed Ten of the Rebels, and took the rest Prisoners, and Burnt the Castle, in which there was a great deal of Provisions: Then they advanced to the back of the Town of *Dundalk*; Brigagadeer *Steward* marching at the same time with the Foot, to the other side of the Town, and Burnt about Twenty Houses; the Garrison keeping close with their Intrenchments: After which they returned to *Newry*, with a Booty of a Thousand Cows, and Two Hundred Garoons, having had a *French* Lieutenant Killed, and five Dragoons Wounded.

March 6. Four Hundred *Danes* Landed at *Belfast*, and the next day, the Prince

Prince of *Wirtenburgh*, their General, Landed with many more: On which, His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, went from *Lisburne* to take a View of the *Danish* Forces, and gave Orders for their several Quarters in particular Towns.

The Regiment of *Callimote* being posted this Winter along the River called *Black-Water*, and near *Lough-Neagh*; they greatly streightned the Garrison of *Charlemont*, on that side, and hindred their having any Correspondence with the County of *Tyrone*.

On the 8*th* of *March* Colonel *La Callimote* possessed himself of a small Village within a Mile of *Charlemont*. The Enemy, upon notice of it, came out with 300 Men to Attack us; but though we had not had time to Intrench our selves, yet we repulsed them with the loss of Three Men on their side, and one wounded on ours. We were employed the next day, and the following, in casting up some little Works, and in observing the Avenues of the Place, and the Enemies Out-Posts on both sides the River, which

which we obliged them to abandon, giving them every Night new Alarms.

On the 12th Instant, about Nine at Night, Colonel *Callimote* marched with a Party of his Regiment, and a small Detachment of Colonel *Saint John's*, making in all about Eighty Soldiers and Twenty Officers, whom he caused to Embark at a place called *Dery-Gally*, in Three large Boats. Being come within half a Mile of *Charlemont* he Landed his Men, and leaving a Guard with the Boats, marched to the Town, and though they were discovered at a good distance, by the light of the Moon, yet they passed the Ditch, and made themselves Masters of the Main-Guard. Our Men divided themselves into Two Parties, the one marched towards the Gate of the Castle, to hinder the Rebels from Sallying out, and the other Attackt a Redoubt, lately Built within Thirty Paces of the Counterscarp to cover their Bridge, which might contain Thirty Men, and had now in it fifteen with a Serjeant, and after some little Resistance, entred the same, killing Six, and taking the rest Prisoners.

Mon-

Monsieur *de la Borde*, Major to *La Callimote*, with Thirty Men, took another Redoubt, and we Plundered and Burnt the Houses, as far as the Gate of *Armagh*, which the Enemy had abandoned. After this, the day coming on, Collonel *Callimote* retired with his Party, with Drums Beating, and Colours Flying, by the Causey that leads to *Black-Water* Town. The whole Action was carried on with a great deal of Vigour and Conduct: The Rebels lost above Fifty Men, killed and taken Prisoners: On our side, Major *La Borde* was Killed, with a Carthage Shot, from the last Cannon that was Fired; and Lieutenant Collonel *Belcassel*, and Captain *Le Rapin* were Wounded; the first in the Head, and the other in the Thigh; and besides these, we had but one Man Killed and Five or Six Wounded. There were then about 450 Men.

March 14th. Five thousand French Foot Landed at the Port of *Kin-sale*, with two Generals, the Count *de Lauzun*, and the Marquess *de Lery*; in Exchange for these, the late King *James* sent his Brother *Lewis*, some time after, Five Thou-

land *Irish*, under the Command of Gen. *Mac Carty*.

March 15. Colonel *Gustavus Hamilton*, was brought to his Tryal, for the Escape of Major General *Mac Carty* from *Inniskilling*, he being Governour of the Town, when the General Escaped in the beginning of *January* last. The Collonel had often urged for a Tryal, but was delayed above Two months, partly for want of Field-Officers, who were the only Persons that could try him, they being Commanded to their Posts upon the Alarms we had from *Cavan*, and *Dundalk*. The Court being sate, Major General *Lanier* President, the Judge Advocate, Sir *John Topham*, laid the Charge against him, which having fully done, the Court demanded of the Collonel what he had to offer for himself: Upon this the Collonel produced a Letter from his Superior Officer, wherein he commanded him to take *Moncashells* Parol for his Behaviour. Upon this the Court said, he need say no more, for the Letter he produced spoke enough to show his Innocency.

The President acquainted the Duke of *Schonberg* with it, who sent for Col. *Hammilton*

Hamilton, and told him, *He was sorry for what trouble was given him, but that what was done, was to satisfie others more than himself, of his Innocency.*

March 23th. At Night Collonel *Wolseley* sent a Party of 200 Men, to fetch in some Cattle, for the use of his Garrison at *Belturbet*; who leaving *Cavan* on the right Hand, went Three Miles beyond it, and brought away 1000 Head of Cattle; but as they were returning back by the River, by which they came, they found 400 of the Enemy drawn up in Battalia to hinder their Passage, but our Men having put themselves in a Posture, Attack'd them with that Courage and Resolution, that they soon put them to the Rout, Killed Forty, and took Eight Prisoners, and Pursued the rest to the very Gates of *Belinicargate*,

April 6th. Collonel *Wolsely* this Evening Marched from *Belturbet*, with 700 Men, drawn out of the Regiments of *Kirk*, *Earle Gravan*, and the *Inniskilling* Troops; and having ordered half of them to make an Incursion towards *Finag*, under the command of Lieutenant Collonel *Tretchtoune*, he advanced with the rest to Attack the Castle of *Kil-*

bshandra, (Situated about Seven Miles from *Belturbet*, the like distance from *Cavan*, and Nine from *Finag*) where he arived the *7th.* about break of Day, and by the help of some Hedges and Ditches, brought all his Men within Musket-shot of the Castle, and fixed a Miner to the Wall: The Mine was fixed, and ready to Play by Ten the next Morning, when Collonel *Wolsely* sent to Summon the Garrison; who thereupon sent out an Officer to Treat, and about two Hours after, the Conditions were agreed upon, which were, that the Garrison should March out with their Arms and Baggage: And accordingly the Castle-Gate was delivered up about Noon, and the Garison, Commanded by one Captain *Darcbey*, Marched out an Hour after, being 160 Detached Men, out of several Regiments, and were Guarded to *Cavan*: In this Action, we lost Three Men, and had Five wounded; and 100 Men were put into the Castle, which is a Post of very good consideration to us, it opening a free passage into *Connaught*, and to all that part of *Leinster*, that lyes on the *Shannon*. After this, Collonel *Wolsely* returned to *Belturbet*; whither the General sent a Battalion

talion of *Danes* to reinforce him, with Orders to enter upon new Action.

On the 8*th*. Collonel *Cutts*, and Collonel *Babingtons* Regiments, with the last Regiment of *Danish* Horse, and Recruits for the other Regiments arrived at *Belfast*.

On the 10*th*. Collonel *Tiffin*, Governour of *Bellishannon*, sent out a Party consisting of 200 Firelocks of his own Regiment, and 20 Dragoons, Commanded by his Lieut. Collonel, with Orders to March within two Miles of *Sligo*, where the Enemy kept the Castle; they arrived there before Day, brought away 400 Cows, 150 Sheep, 80 Goats, and 60 Horses; the Enemy having taken the Allarm, pursu'd them with two Troops of Horse, one of Dragoons, and three Companies of Foot, and overtook them within eight Miles of *Bellishannon*, on which our Forces putting themselves in the best Posture of Defence, the short time would permit, Attacked the Enemy with great bravery; and after less than half an Hours dispute, put them to the Rout, killing a Captain, and 16 Souldiers; after which, they brought their Booty clear off.

CHAP IX.

Sir Clovesly Shovel *Arrives at* Belfast *with Money, Armes, and Ammunition for the Army. The Famous Action of Sir* Clovesly Shovel *at the* Bay *of* Dublin *related.* Charlemont *Releived in the Night by Five Hundred* Irish. *The Garison of* Charlemont *Surprized by an Ambuscade in the Night. The Governeur of* Charlemont *demands a Parly, and Surrenders* May 13th. *the Articles of Capitulation. the Duke views the Situation of* Charlemont *and the Garrison as they March out.* May 15th. *Collonel* Wolsely *with Twelve Hundred Men Besieges* Bellingarny, *raises Works against it, and beats the Enemy from their Out Works. Preparations to Storm the Place. The Garison hang out a White Flag, and after Capitulates. The number Killed and Wounded in the Siege.*

APRIL 12th. Sir *Clovesly Shovel* in the *Monk*, with several other Ships under his Command, Arrived at *Belfast*, with Men, Arms, and Amunition, and a considerable Sum of Money, to Pay the Army. There being a great many small Vessels

Vessels in the River of *Dublin* Laden with Hides, Tallow, Frize and other Goods belonging to the *Protestants* of that City, and Forced from them, in order to be sent for *France*; of which *Sir Clowesly Shovel* in the *Monk*, having Intelligence of it, the 18*th*. of *April* in the Morning, as he was returning from *Belfast*, he stood into the Bay, with several Vessels in his Company, and saw a Ship a Mile within the Bar, at a place called *Polebege*, and being come to an Anchor, Sir *Clovesly Shovel* went on Board the *Monmouth* Yacht; and at a little more than half Flood, the Wind being Northerly, with the said Yatch, Two Men of War Hoys, a Ketch, and the Pinnaces went over the Bar, upon which the Ship befor-ementioned, removed above a Mile higher, up to *Salmon*-Pool, and there run a-ground, within Shot of a French Man of War, of Twelve Guns, and Two or Three *English* Ships that lay a-ground, filled with Souldiers who kept Firing at us: We followed, and attack'd her, and after some dispute, Sir *Clovesly Shovel* made a Signal for the Fire Ship to come in, which when the Enemy perceive they forsook the Ship, and got

away

away in their Boats; we went on Board, and got out an Anchor, and by heaving some of her things overboard, brought her off. In turning out, the Wind vearing out of the Sea, one of our Hoys ran aground, and we could not get her off, before the Water fell away from her; therefore our Men all lay by her, and got her Anchor out ready to heave off next High Water; at Low Water, the Hoy was on dry Ground, and many Thousand People came upon the Sands, where was likewise the Late King *James*: We lay in our Boats Armed, and Two Protestants, among many others that were running about the Sands, at length got to us. The Guards to shew their briskness, advanced towards us, and among the rest, a French man came Riding to the Water side, and called us in *English*, as well as he could, a great many hard Names, and Fired his Pistols; we Shot his Horse, and Rowed a Shore: the French Man slipt his Legs out of his Boots, and ran away, but the Sailers went a shore, and unrigged his Horse.

The Ship we took was the *Pelican*, the biggest of the two *Scotch* Frigats taken last Summer; she had twenty Guns, and above

above forty Men; three or four we found dead on the Deck, and one wounded; as also a *Spaniard* and an *English*man, who were forced aboard: They informed Sir *Cloudsly*, that twelve Men were killed, and that several that went on Shoar were wounded; and that this Frigat lay there to be Convoy to the Vessels that were Laden with the *Protestants* Goods, that the late King *James* was sending for *France*. This was one of his best Men of War. Captain *Wright*, Commander of the *Monmouth* Yacht, was very serviceable; for besides his carrying the Fleet in, he behaved himself very well in the Action, as did all the Officers and Sailors in General, who shewed an extraordinary forwardness to Engage; and the chief Officers of all the Ships desired to go in their Boats, expressing in this occasion a great Zeal for Their Majesties Service.

On the 22*th*. of *April*, in the Night, a Party of between four and five hundred of the Rebels, having passed the Boggs, which were then in many places dry, got into *Charlemont*, with some few Horses laden with Provisions. The Sieur *Daveseant*, Lieutenant Collonel to the Regiment

Regiment of *Cambon*, having notice thereof, and that the Enemy were speedily to return to *Castle-Blany*, laid part of the said Regiment in Ambush, divided into three Parties, under the Command of the Sieur *Vebron*, who acted as Major, Captain *Moutant*, and Captain la *Charroy*. The first and second Night the Enemy did not appear, but the third they came out, and happened to fall into the least of our Parties, which was but of forty Men. Captain la *Charroy* who Commanded them, perceiving the Enemy, let their Van Guard pass by, and then ordered his Men to Fire on the main Party, of whom eight, with an Officer were killed, and the rest fled in great Confusion towards *Charlemont*, leaving behind them 110 Musquets, 6 Halbards, 5 Drums, and 60 Hats. So soon as 'twas Day, our Men were reinforced by the other Parties, and we found the Enemy (who had rallied) drawn up on a Hill, about a Mile and a half from the Town; they no sooner saw us, but fled again towards *Charlemont*, and our Men pursued them as far as the Counterscarp, and took five Prisoners, and seven Horses, not having lost one Man on our side.

The

The ſame Night another Party of the Enemy made a Sally upon an Out-Guard, belonging to la *Callimote*'s Quarters, of about 40 Men, who retired to a place where were Poſted 60 Men of Collonel *Cutt*'s Regiment, and then making head againſt the Enemy, beat them back to the Town, killed 9, and took 8 Priſoners, beſides divers Wounded, whom they carried off. On our ſide 3 were killed, and 4 or 5 wounded. An account of theſe Actions being ſent to the General, he immediately ordered two more Regiments of Foot to march forthwith and reinforce the Blockade of *Charlemont*, in order to keep in the 500 Men that came with the Relief, which did quickly ſtreighten the Garriſon, by ſpending their Proviſions, ſo that in a few days time they were reduced to great extremity, and on the 11*th*. of *May* the Governour of *Charlemont* demanded a Parley, which being granted, with leave to ſend to the General, the Lieutenant-Governour, and a Collonel, went to *Lisburn*, with Orders from that Garriſon, on the 12*th*; and the ſame day the Articles were agreed upon for the Surrender of that place, as followeth; That all the

Garriſon,

Garrison, *viz.* the Governour, Officers, Soldiers, Gunners, and all other Inhabitants, (the Deserters who run from us since the first day of *September* last, only excepted,) and all other Persons in the said Garrison shall have their Lives secured, and march out with their Arms, Bag and Baggage, Drums Beating, Colours Flying, Match lighted, Bullets in their mouths, each Officer and Soldier 12 Charges of Powder, with Match and Ball proportionable, and their Horses, without any molestation in their Persons and Goods now in their Possession, (not belonging to the Stores) upon any pretence whatsoever.

That the said Garrison may march the nearest way to *Dundalk*, and not be compelled to march above 8 or 9 Miles a Day.

That all sick and wounded Officers, and other Persons that are not able to march at present, may remain within the said Garrison till they are able to march, and then to have a Pass to go to the next *Irish* Garrison.

That none of the Army under His Graces Command, shall enter the said Fort, except such who are appointed by him

him to take possession of the same, 'till the Garrison be marched clear out of the Gates.

That there shall be a sufficient Convoy appointed for the said Garrison to conduct them to the place before-mentioned.

That they shall deliver fully and wholly, without any imbezlement or diminution, all the Stores belonging to the said Fort; and that an Officer shall be immediately admitted to take an account of the same.

That the Fort shall be put into the Possession of such Forces, as his Grace shall think fit, at eight of the Clock on *Wednesday*, being the fourteenth day of *May*; at which Hour the said Garrison shall march out, and an Hour before the outward Gate shall be delivered to such Forces as his Grace shall appoint; in case a supply of one Months Provisions for eight Hundred Men be not brought into the Garison for their Relief, between the signing hereof, and the said time.

That the above-mentioned Articles shall be inviolably performed on both sides, without any Equivocation, Mental

Reservation, or Fraud whatsoever, according to true intent and meaning thereof.

Lastly, That all Acts of Hostility shall cease between the said Garison and Army, so soon as notice can be given on both sides.

In pursuance of this Capitulation, the Governour *Teage o Regan*, and the Garison (who had almost consumed all their Provisions) marched out on the 14*th* Instant, 800 strong, leaving in the place a good quantity of Ammunition, and 17 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and two Mortars. His Grace the Duke of *Schonbergh* went to *Legacury*, to see the Garison as they marched away, aud afterwards visited *Charlemont*, which is very strong and considerable by its Situation, four Companies of Collonel *Babington*'s Regiment were put into Garison

On the 16*th* his Grace, our General, received a Letter from Collonel *Wolsely*, given an account of the taking the Castle of *Bellingargy*, near *Cavan*, as followeth.

Bel-

Belturbet, May 14.

ON Monday *Night last, I marched out of this Town, with a Detachment of* 1200 *Men; and the next Morning I came before the Castle of* Bellingargy, *which place I found much stronger than it had been represented to me, and no man but an Irish-man would have been beaten out of it without Cannon, which I wanting, I betook my self to the only way left to reduce it; which was to make Blinds, and raise Works behind them to overlook the Enemies; and so the whole day was spent in making them, and the Fascines, 'till four in the Afternoon, and then all things being ready, Collonel* Foulkes, *with a Detachment of Foot, set upon a Party of the Enemy that were Posted in an Island in the River, under the Castle, in which place we determined (if possible) to raise our Works; but the Enemy Flying as soon as we set upon them, our Men instead of falling to their Work, pursud them up to their Trenches, and would not be got off; and the Enemy lying hard upon them, I ordered some Detachments to give the Enemy a diversion on the other side of*

the Castle, by making a false Attack: These, as soon as they received the Orders, pressed the place with as much heat as the others had done, and beat the Enemy out of a Ravelin, which was raised before the Draw-bridge, and Fired upon them through their own Spike-holes, that the Enemy were forced to quit most of their Works in several places; which as soon as I perceiv'd, I ordered the Horse and Dragoons to bring up all the Fascines to the brim of the Ditch, and began to fill up the Ditch; which the Enemy perceiving, they hung out a white Flag; and after some time spent in Capitulation, we came to this Agreement, That they should have Quarter for Life, and be conveyed to the next Garison; but they left their Arms behind them, with all their Ammunition and Stores, which was but two Barrels and a half of Powder, and one and a half of Ball: The Garrison was four Companies, consisting of some what more then 200 Men. I had the ill Fortune, in the heat of the Business, to be shot in the Belly; but so favourable, that I hope, in few days, I shall be able to get on Horse-back again; though I was forced to with draw out of the Fight, as soon as I was Wounded; but my Post was supplyed by Collonel Foulke, *who managed the*

As-

Assault with great Bravery, and greater Conduct than ever I could pretend to. This is the strongest place I have ever seen in Ireland; *the Rampart is so high, that it is a difficult matter to get up, though none there to keep one out, which made me the willinger to take it upon Terms, because I saw it would unavoidably cost me a great many Men to take it by force; the heat of the Soldiers running on without Orders, made it cost me much dearer than I expected. The Account of what we have lost is as followeth: Killed out of Collonel* Hamilton's *Regiment* 4 *Soldiers, and* 16 *more Wounded; with an Ensign killed out of the* Danish *Battalion,* 1 *Captain, and* 4 *Soldiers; and* 1 *Captain,* 3 *Serjeants, and* 14 *Soldiers wounded. Out of Collonel* Foulkes *Regiment, Captain* Dubois *killed, with* 3 *Gentlemen that carried Arms, and* 6 *Soldiers, and* 10 *wounded.*

CHAP. X.

Brief Accounts of the Transactions of the Late King James, *towards the* Protestants *in several parts of* Ireland. *The sham Pardon of the Inhabitants of the Town of* Bandon, *and the Cruelty afterwards used towards them. The Transactions of the Earl of* Seaforth, *Sir R.* Neagle, *and Sir* Tho. Southwel. *Particular Cruelties towards the* Protestants *at* Limrick *and* Dublin. *The several sham Proclamations to ensnare the* Protestants. *The particular Invoice of the* Protestants *Goods seized in* Dublin, *and sent to the* French *King. The late King's seizing the Farmers Bread-Corn, to the almost starving of the* Protestant *Inhabitants. The Inhumane and Barbarous Usage of the* Protestants *at* Galway, *by Order of the late King. The Ravishing of the Farmer's Daughter in* Dublin, *at Noon-day, before her Fathers Face. The Murthering three* Protestant *Clothiers in the Suburbs of* Dublin. *The Cruelties of the* French *towards the* English *Clergy*, &c.

THE late King, at his first Arrival in *Ireland*, to ingratiate himself with the *Protestants*, and to beget an opinion

of his great Clemency among the Pec
ple, he very graciouſly condeſcended t
grant a general and free Pardon to th
Inhabitants of the Town of *Bandon*, :
muſing them with an aſſurance of an a
ſolute Indemnity for their Tranſgreſſion
but ſoon after he remitted them to t
ſeverity of the Law, and expoſed the
to a Tryal for their Lives, upon whi
they were all found Guilty of Hig
Treaſon; and no other Conſequer
could rationally be expected, when b
Judges and Jury were compoſed of
exorable *Papiſts*: And in the m
time this mighty Crime was no m
than that the Inhabitants of the Place
ſerving their Neighbours to be op
Rob'd and Pillag'd, and from Clandef
Thievery to proceed to violent De
dation, they thought it prudent to
their Gates, and avoid Plunder by :
ceſſary Defence and Self-preſervatio

This was the firſt Eſſay of the
cious Indulgence of a *Popiſh* King t
Proteſtant Subjects: This was a
Specimen of what is to be exp
from him who will mortgage his
ſon to the humour of his Prieſts.

The busines of Sir *Thomas Southwel* i
together of another Nature; and a
ie repetition of it may justly cause an
horrence of those Blood-suckers, who
light in the torment and ruin of such
ey call *Hereticks*; so the Example may
monish all Men of State and Degree,
t to truckle their Authority in Vassal-
to their Servants and Inferiours.

The Earl of *Seaforth* taking a particu-
fancy to Sir *Thomas Southwel*, a very
eful young Gentleman (and under
ndemnation for his reputed Rebelli-
procur'd a Warrant from the Late
g to Sir *Richard Neagle* his Attorney-
ieral, to pass a Pardon for him, which
said Earl shewed to Sir *Richard*; but
n a most unmannerly and churlish
lon refused to obey it; saying, it was
than the King could do. The Earl
ned to his Master, and reported the
er of the Attorney-General; who
sent for owned it to the King, and
ely told him, It was not in his
to grant him a Pardon; where-
the King passionately locked him-
in his Closet.

who in *England* was flattered into
it of an absolute and unlimitted
Power;

Power to dispence with the established Laws; is not allowed in *Ireland*, the priviledg inherent to all Soveraign Powers, by the Law of Nations, to pardon the Offences of a Subject. But even in this it has appeared (as by several other instances) that he is permitted to pardon any Crime in a Roman Catholick, but in relation to a Protestant, the Law is indispenable.

And what favour Protestants are to expect under a Popish King, and in a Kingdom where Popery is predominant; let all men judge by their procedure in *Ireland*, where almost all the Churches (where the *Irish* Arms were prevalent) except in *Dublin*, were seized by Authority, the Protestant Ministers were Deprived, and Popish Priests settled and inducted into Livings, and Ecclesiastical Preferments.

It is a matter not unworthy the Observation; how dexterously the Government there could prevaricate in their dealings with the poor enslaved Protestants; For upon any apprehention of Succours arriving from *England*, or other pretext to fleece and squeeze them,; an Information was presently given, how

numerou

numerous the Proteſtants were, and what danger may ariſe from thence; and then they were forthwith confined, and hurried away to Priſon, and their Houſes and Goods expoſed to the Rapine of the *Iriſh* and *French*: At another time, when it might be ſubſervient to their deſigns, to leſſen the number, and undervalue the ſtrength of the Proteſtants; then they give out that their number was but ſmall, and their intereſt inconſiderable: And this is very remarkable in a late Paſſage at the City of *Limorick*, where the Cabal of the Papiſts projecting to get the Churches (there) into their Hands, Repreſented to the King and Council, that the Proteſtants in that Place were ſo very few, that there was no need to Aſſign them any more then one Church for their Meeting; and this Suggeſtion was fortifyed by a Letter from the Earl of *Limmerick*, atteſting the ſame.

If at any time an Information was given to the Government of any Mony, Plate, or other things valuable in the hands of a Proteſtant, tho guarded by the ſolemnity of a Protection; this was ſoon ſeconded by the ſuſpection of ſome

Plot

Plot against the Government, and immediately a Party was sent to seize their Persons, to Search and Plunder their Houses; and so after the Infliction of all sorts of Misery and Distress, they are admitted to Liberty, under the Caution of Bonds for good behaviour; but nothing left to sustain them, or to prevent the Calamitous Assaults of Poverty and Famine: At another time they proceed with a more Jesuitical Fierceness, for having in their Eye a concealed purchase of Money, or good Moveables, in the Hands of a Protestant; immediately an Order was secretly Granted to seize the Persons, and secure their Goods; and then to amuse the World with an Opinion of their Justice and Lenity; a Proclamation was contrived with a plausible promise of Indemnity, to all Protestants under their Protection, and an invitation to all Men, to rest secure under the Benignity of it: But in the mean time the matter is so ordered, that the Proclamation shall not be Published, nor delivered into the Sherriffs Hands, or other Officers, tho anti-dated before the Issuing such Order, till a certain Advertisement

tiſement be receiv'd, that the Order is Executed, and the Work done.

What a miſerable and an unexpected Oppreſſion is it, that the poor Subjects ſhall be compelled to part with their Goods and Merchandiſe for a contemtible lump of Braſs, or Pewter? Yet ſuch ever hath been the conſtant proceeding of the Late King towards his Subjects of *Ireland*; whoſe Goods and Commodities he rather Seizeth than Buyeth, and becoming the grand Merchant of the Kingdom, he is the general ingroſſer of all Trade, which he Vents and Exports to his dear Correſpondent in *France*: Bargaining with the Owner at ſuch a rate, as the Buyer is pleaſed to make, and diſcharging his Contract in Bills of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs, which can in no way avail the poor Seller, or ſupport him in the circulation of his Trade. I will only preſent the *Reader* with one inſtance (among innumerable others) and give him an Authentick Account of what Goods were taken up in *Dublin* at one time, for the Kings uſe, (*i. e.*) were ſeized by Armed Force, and a Price ſet upon them, at the pleaſure of the Taker.

Seized

Seized in the City of Dublin *for the King's use*, February 6. 1689.

	Tann'd Hides.	*Raw Hides.*			
In *Oxmantown.*	00920	02140	Stones of Wool at 18 *ps* in the Stone.	Tuns of Tallow.	*Stones of Butter.*
St. *Andrew's*, St. *Peter's*, and St. *Brides.*	1166	02150			
St. *Catherins*, St. *James*, and St. *Nichol.* withour.	05071	03192	61105	389	40
Within the City.	11619	07192			
	18771.	14687.	61105.	389.	40

This with much more, (about the time Sir *Clovesly Shovel* stood before *Dublin*,) was a carrying on Board the Ships that lay in the Harbour, to be transported to *France*; which for that small time, Sir *Clovesly Shovel* tarried there, had some intermission; but as soon as he was gone, the same, and many more hands were employed, that all might be sent off; whilst the like methods were a putting in Execution in all parts of the Country, seizing and carrying away what the Protestants had, in order to be sent after the former, by the next opportunity; beggering the In-

habitants, and Impoverishing the Kingdom, by a wilful Devastation of those staple Commodities, for which no other return could be expected, (none else being promised) but materials to murder the remainder of the poor unhappy Protestants, under their Government.

The Country being well stor d with Grane of all sorts, especially the Countys about *Dublin*, whereof the Gen rality of the Inhabitants are Protestants; a very plausible Proclamation was issued out to encourage the Farmers, to supply and furnish the Markets, which when they had for some time frequented, another Proclamation came forth, setting a precise Rate (but much lower then the common Market price) upon all kinds of Grane, Provisions, and other Merchantable Commodi ies, constraining the Seller to part with his Goods at the Rates prescri ed, on pain of loosing all without a satisfaction; or in plain English, to seize on Men's properties and effects, under pretence and colour of furnishing the King's Stores.

After the late King had made Brass Money current in *Ireland*, it was at first

pre-

pretended to paſs only in Payments between Man and Man in their daily Commerce and Dealings, and in publick payment in Duties to the Exchequer. But ſoon after, the Iriſh beginning to conſider, that they were generally Indepted to the Engliſh, and that this might be a fit ſeaſon, and a lucky opportunity to get their Debts eaſily and cheaply diſcharged, a Proclamation was publiſhed, enjoyning and requiring, that Copper and Braſs Money ſhould paſs as current Money within the Realm of *Ireland*, in the payment of Bills, Bonds, Debts by Record, Mortgages, and all other Payments whatſoever. By which knack, many a poor Proteſtant was fob'd out of his Right, and compelled to take a heap of Trash for his Debt, (as he was for his Wheat and other Commodities, or be precluded from any further Satisfaction. And thus Collonel *Roger Moore* was ſerv'd, who having an Incumbrance of 3000 *p.* upon the Lord *Dillar's* Eſtate, who is married to a Daughter of the Lord or Lady *Tyrconnel*; ſhe ſent for him, and told him, that having ſome Money at her command, and

being very desirous to take off the burthen from her Daughters Estate, she was content to pay him off in ready Moneys, provided he would make some handsome abatement of the Sumn due. The Gentleman being complaissant to the Lady, and very willing to receive Money in such a time of scarcety, freely consented to abate a thousand Pound, so the rest might be paid down at once: The Lady seemed very thankful, and appointed him to come next day, and bring the Deeds and Obligations with him, and so receive his Money. Accordingly he came, and having given a Legal Release; the Lady opened a Door, and shewed him along Table, covered over with Copper and Brass, and tendred it for his Payment, which whether he rejected it in passion, or hired a Cart to carry it away, I cannot tell; but this I can say, having an Estate which was Mortgaged to the old Proprietor, before 1641. to which on Payment of the MortgageMoney, he hoped to be restored by Repealing the Acts of Settlement; he repaired to me, and desired me to appoint time, and place for Payment of the Mortgage Money,

of

of which, I have taken time to consider. One of the most eminent Silver Smiths of *Dublin*, having sold all his Plate to a Papist, who promised to pay him his price (agreed upon) in Silver and Gold; but no faith being to be kept with Hereticks, the Gold-Smith was compelled to take Brass and Copper, and soon after this, the late King put out his Savoury and Fruitful Proclamation, to make Brass Money pass in Satisfaction of all Debts, signed at *Dublin* Castle, *February* 4*th*, 1689.

They were grown so severe to the poor Protestants, that they would not suffer them to buy a Loaf of Bread from a Baker, but at the second hand from the Soldiers, and were forced to pay a treble rate for it; and even that liberty was restrained, when the French came to be Garrisoned in *Dublin*; so that I fear, that many of them were starved in the streets.

But I challenge all Histories and Records of Nations, to parallel the late shameful usage of the poor Protestant Prisoners in *Galway*, upon whom was placed so odious a Cheat, so unmanlike Sham, that posterity will hardly

be induced to believe it; and I must implore the Charity of the present Age, not to look upon it as a Fable; but it is so certain, and so sad a truth, that I defie the Subtility and Impudence of a Jesuit to gainsay, or contradict it. There was a Stipulation made not long since, between the late King *James*, and the French Tyrant, to exchange some Regiments of Auxillaries, and about 5000 Men being accordingly sent from *France*, and Landed in *Ireland*, the late King ordered the like number of Irish to be forthwith embarked, and transported into *France*, under the Conduct of Major General *Mac-Carte*, (under whom they would do great feats, as by experience, the Inniskilling Men,) among whom, the Regiment under the command of Coll. *Robert Fielding*, known by the name of handsome *Fielding*, was appointed to be one; but before he could get his Regiment on board, a great number of the Men run away, according to their natural and usual custom; so that he became mightily puzzled, what shift to make to recruit his Regiment, whereupon this expedient way found out: There was in

Galway about 120 Prisoners, (who had been seized for endeavouring to make their escape with Sir *T. Southwell* out of the Irish Quarters;) and who had endured the miseries of close Confinement, Cold, Hungry, and a daily Expectation of a violent Death for above 14 Months, lying under Condemnation for pretended Treason: To them Coll. *Fielding* applied himself, and proposed to them, that for every one of them that would raise 8 Men, and deliver them to him to recruit his Regiment, such should not only have their immediate Liberty, but an absolute Pardon for all that was past; and to that purpose he produced a Warrant for a General Pardon; the poor Gentlemen overjoyed with the security of their Lives, and the Prospect of their Liberty, consented readily to the Capitulation, and with all earnestness betook themselves to the performance of what was expected on their parts, and in a very short time about 14 of the Prisoners brought in the number demanded of them, and delivered them to the Conduct of the Collonel, who carried on the Intreague without Suspition;

but

but alaſs the poor unfortunate Gentlemen having accompliſhed their undertaking, with extraordinary Pains and Charges, being obliged to pay great ſums of Money to thoſe Mercinary Men; no ſooner was the Collonel with his Men ſhipt away, but an order was ſent from the late King, to ſeize upon thoſe deluded Gentlemen, and to recommit them to their former Priſon, on pretence of the Contract made with them by Collonel *Fielding*, was not done with his Allowance; the Great Turk would bluſh to be charged with ſuch an Action, and a very Heathen would abhor it; an Action fit only for the Monſieur of *France*, and ſuch Princes as are influenced by his Example.

The French as they paſt by any of our Clergy in *Dublin*, threatned them ſadly; on which the Clergy held frequent Conſultations how to ſecure themſelves, and delivered their poor Flocks from the daily Threats and Menaces of the French Vultures. It was moved that the Clergy ſhould diſguiſe themſelves in Frieze Coats, not finding it probable to eſcape the then impending Dangers in their Gowns; this motion was reje-

ſted by the Majority, and ſtill depending on his Protection, who ſtills the Winds, and the raging of the Seas.

The French had not been two days in *Dublin*, when they murdered two or three Proteſtant Cloathiers, in a part of the City, call'd the *Comb*; for that great Crime of protecting their Wives from being made Proſtitutes to the French; of which Inhumane act, no notice was ever taken by the late King or his Government, more than if two Dogs had been ſhot. About the ſame time, ſome of them took a Country Maid that came to Market with her Father, and deſloured her in the open ſtreets at Noon-day. Many ſuch barbarous pieces of Villany has been perpetrated by thoſe Blood-ſuckers, whoſe continual Practice was in all parts of the World where they have been, to burn and demoliſh ſuch Places as were not tenable by them; and ſo they moved in their Councils, that famous City of *Dublin* ſhould be dealt with; firſt, to ſhut up the Proteſtants in the Churches and Hoſpitals, and then if they loſt the day, to ſet fire to all; whereby, not only the City, but the Proteſtants alſo would be

deſtroyed;

destroyed; whereupon the Irish Papists Traders in the City, and those of the Army, that either themselves, Relations or Friends, owned Houses in it, apply'd themselves to their King, and told him they should suffer in that Expedition, as well as the Protestants; and that they would not draw a Sword in his defence, unless all thoughts of burning the City were set aside, and declared, that as soon as they saw, or heard of any appearance of Fire, they would fly from his Seruice, and submit to King *William*'s Mercy; of which, now they have had a good experiment.

CHAP. XI.

Great Plunder taken by the English *near* Finagh *and* Kells, 27 *Miles of* Dublin. Castle-Blany *and several Villages burnt. The Rebels break down the Bridges between* Newry and Dundalk. *Duke* Schonberg *goes to* Belfast *the* 14 June, *expecting the King.* June 15. *The King lands at* Carrickfergus. *His great reception in all places, with several addresses presented to him.* June 24 *His Majesty*

Majesty goes to Newry. *A Camp is there form'd. The King's Message to the Irish. The Irish quit* Dundalk, *and retires to* Ardee. *The whole English Army Encamps on the Plains of* Dundalk. *The Irish quit* Ardee, *post themselves on the* Boyne. June 30th, *The King Encamps within sight of the Irish Army. Is wounded with a Cannon Ball, viewing the the Enemies Camp.* July 1. *Part of the English Army passes the* Boyne. *The whole Irish Army defeated, and retires after their King to* Dublin. *The Condition of* Dublin *on the Approach of the English Army. King* James *retires to* Waterford. *The English Army Encamp at* Finglass, *from whence the King goes to* Dublin.

MAY 18. One of our Parties of 80 Horse and Dragoons, most English that were Quartered about *Hilsrough*, went within a Mile of *Finnaugh*, and took 5 Prisoners and 80 Horses, and several hundred head of Cattle. The Enemy sallied out of the Town of *Finnaugh* with 100 Horse, but having just shewed themselves, returned in again, and our Men marched away quietly with their Booty.

May

May 23. Collonel *Wolsely* detached a Party of 100 Foot, 36 Horse, and some Dragoons, they went as far as *Kells*, within 27 Miles of *Dublin*, and brought back a good booty, Cows, Sheep and Horses, without meeting with any opposition. This day news came to the General, that the Rebels had burnt *Castle-Blany*, and several other Villages thereabouts.

June 6. The *Count de Schonberg* arrived at *Belfast* with Forces, Arms and Amunition, and likewise 200 Carpenters, Smiths, and other Artificers for the Service of the Army.

One Captain *Smith*, formerly of *Dundalk*, went by the general order on the 12th of *June*, with a Party of Horse from the *Newry*, to review the Roads thence to *Dundalk*, and found all the Bridge and Causayes broke, to prevent our march; all the Roads betwixt *Lisbourne* and the *Newry*, and from thence towards *Dundalk*, were immediately ordered to be mended, and vast quantities of Provisions and Stores were daily sent towards *Ardmagh*.

The General expecting the King's Landing, came to *Belfast* the 14th In-

sta

ſtant in the Afternoon, and ſent out Men to all the adjacent Coaſts to watch; and at nine that Night, the Poſt of *Donnoghedee* coming with the Pacquet, brought advice, the King had paſſed by that place towards *Belfaſt*.

The next day being *Saturday*, about three in the Afternoon, the General received advice, His Majeſty was come into the *Lough*; and thereupon in his Coach, and Sett of ſmall black *Barbery* Horſes, poſted away to meet the King at *Carrickfergus*; His Majeſty on his Landing, immediately mounted, and rode on Horſeback through the main ſtreet of the Town, where the almoſt numberleſs crowds of People bid His Majeſty welcome, with continual ſhouts and Acclamations at the White-Houſe, three miles hence, half way betwixt this and *Carrickfergus*; the General met the King at four of the Clock, who was pleaſed for to alight, and go into his Coach, attended only with one Troop of Horſe, and a few Gentlemen, and immediately drove over the *Strand* hither.

The uncertainty of the time, and place of His Majeſties Landing; and

the suddenness of the News was such, that few of the Multitude that flocked hither to see it, had their ends, the General's motion was so quick; yet before they got into the Town, there were abundance that met them, and coming to the North-Gate, he was received by the Soveraign, and Burgesses of *Belfast* in their Formalities, a Guard of the Foot Guards, and a general continued Shout and Shouts of, God save the King, God bless our Protestant King, God bless King *William*.

Being come to the Castle, His Majesty alighted, and with the General walked into, and round a very fine Garden at the back-side thereof.

Then His Majesty went into an Apartment appointed for him, and immediately issued out Orders for bringing ashore 200000 *l.* which came with him into the *Lough*, and 15 Tuns of Halfpence, and Farthings in Tin, and that an Account be forthwith sent to the Agents of all Regiments, to bring in their Accompts within three Days, in order to receive their Mens pay, &c. In order to which, His Majesty presently fell upon Measures how to clear all

Quar-

Quarters, and discharge the Country, and ordered the Train to be ready to march in a Week. As the King was coming over the *Strand*, another Coach of the Generals met him, which his Grace called too out of the former, and ordered streight forward to the White-House, to receive into it such persons of Quality as they should find first Landing. Not far from the said Northgate, His Majesty was met by Dr. *George Walker*, late Governour of *London-Derry*, and about twelve of the Episcopal Clergy, who followed the Coach to the Castle, and when His Majesty alighted, Addressed him in a Congratulatory Speech on his Arival.

At Night the Streets were filled with Bonfire-Works, which were no sooner lighted, but the Allarm Signal was given by discharge of Guns, so planted, that from one place to another throughout the whole Country in our hands in a few Minutes, all places had notice of the King's Arival, and in three Hours made Bonfiers so thick, that the whole Country seemed in a flame. So that the Enemy could not but see, and conjecture the cause to their Eternal Grief.

At *Lisbourne*, One *George Gregson*, the most eminent Preaching Quaker in the Province of *Ulster*, not making a Bonfire, the Soldiers broke all his Windows, pull'd down the Pales round his House, forc'd his Wheel-barrows, Shovels, Pick-Axes, Tubs, Pitch and Tar Barrels out of his backside, and piled them up before his Door in a stately Bonfire; and had not his House been Lieutenant General *Douglass*'s Quarters, it had been impossible to save it from pulling down, so angry were the People.

On the 16th, Lieutenant General *Douglass* came hither; as likewise a great number of Presbyterian Ministers, who came to wait on His Majesty, and presented him with a Loyal Address. A little after the Kings landing at the *Lough*, betwixt *Carrickfergus* and *Belfast*, seem'd to be like a Wood, there being in it no less then between 6 or 700 Sail of Ships, most loaden with Provisions and Ammunition; the Plenty and Order of all things there was most wonderful, and not credible to any, but those that saw it, no Army in *Christendom* the like, and yet all Goods held a good Rate, Bear 13

or

or 14 pound the Tun, Claret and White-wine, 15 pound the Hogshead; Canaries and Sherries, 10 *s.* a Gallon, Malaga, and right good Brandy, 8 *s.* a Gallon, Wheat 1 *p.* 5 *s.* the *Bristol* Barrel, Mault 17 *s.* a Barrel, Flowers 15 *d.* the Stone, Cheese 1 *p.* 15 *s.* the Hundred, Salt 1 *s.* the Gallon, and so proportionable for all other Goods for Back and Belly.

His Majesty continued at *Belfast* till *June* 19. at which time he went to *Lisbourn*, and dined with the General, and the same Night he went to *Hilsbrough*, accompanied with Prince *George*, Lord General *Douglass*, the Earl of *Oxford*, and a great many other Nobility and Gentry.

June 20. This Day Landed at the *White-House*, 2500 Horse from *Scotland*; a Camp is now forming near *Tanderagee*, about 20 Miles South from *Lisbourne* and on the very Frontiers between *Ardmagh* and the *Newry*, whither all the Army is marching.

The following Address was humbly presented to his Majesty upon his Arrival in Ireland.

GReatest of Kings, conquer what is your own,
And add poor *Irel.* to sweet *Engl.* Crown,
Pull the Stiff neck of every Papist down;
Set Captives free, who on the Willow Trees,
Hang useless Harps that tun'd such Songs as these.
Ah! Mighty Prince, how do our Sorrows swell,
What Tongues, or Pens, can our great Miseries tell,
Who in the midst of *Satan*'s Subjects dwell?
Disarm'd, and Plunder'd, Captiv'd here we lie,
Gladly we would, alas but cannot fly.
Irish and French insult, Triumph and Kill,
And who dare say the Ruffians have done ill,
Since all their Law is Couched in their *Will?*
The Papists Locusts do the Church devour,
Ravish our Wives, and our young Maids deflour;
Arise, Great Sir, and like a Rampant Lion,
Revenge the Affronts of poor distressed *Sion*;
Blest be the Angel, brings the best of Kings,
With Expedition on the Cherub's Wings;
Blest be the Wind and Tide that wafts you o're,
To your sad Subjects on the Irish shoar:
And ever bless'd be they that Fight your Cause,
And with their Swords maintain Great *Britain*'s Laws

On

On the 22. of *June*, His Majesty went from *Hilsbrough*, to the Town of *Newry*, where he viewed the part of his Army that was encamped there, consisting of 24000 Horse, Foot and Dragoons, His Majesty being informed by his Scouts there, that the Irish Forces with their King, were come to a Pass within four Miles of the *Newry*, betwixt that and the Town of *Dundalk*; His Majesty sent a Trumpeter to acquaint the Irish, that in case they burnt any more Houses, He had given order to His Army that they should not give Quarter to a Man, either French or Irish they should meet with. And that very Night His Majesty gave Order for 500 Horse and Dragoons to be Detached, under the Command of Lieutenant Gen. *Schravemore*, to march towards *Dundalk*, and mark out a place to Encamp in; the Irish seeing some of the Horse that were the advanc'd Guard, appear, and they thinking the whole Army was approaching, immediately quitted their Pass, and fled to *Ardee*, burning their Tents for haste, but left the Town standing, being apprehensive that the King would be as good as his word,

some

some of our advanced Party marched so near the Enemy, that they plainly saw them set Fire to their Tents, and the confusion they were in.

The Passes being clear, His Majesty immediately advanced with the Forces from the *Newry* towards *Dundalk*, and sent orders for General *Douglass's*, and the other Forces to change their march before designed them, and immediately to march, and joyn him at *Dundalk*: On the 27th, we Encamped on the Plains of *Dundalk*, where we rested the next day, and understood that the Enemy were retired from *Ardee*, and had Posted themselves on the South side of the River *Boyne*; the King went himself beyond *Ardee*, to view the ground, and on the 29th, he marched thither, and on the 30th, His Majesty Encamped in sight of the Enemy, the River *Boyne* being between us and them; the King's Tent was pitched about a Mile short of the *Boyne*, and as much above *Drogheda*. His Majesty at his Arival near the River, about

about Noon rode in full view of the Irish Army, which lay encampt upwards on the other side. The Enemy soon discovered it must be His Majesty who was so attended, which made them draw down two pieces of six pound Ball from the Forts a little higher, and planted them opposite to the place where our Horse was drawn up, they presently began to fire, and one of the Balls passed so close to His Majesty, that it took away a piece of his Coat, Wastcoat and Shirt, raised the Skin on the blade of his Right Shoulder, and drew a little Blood; but a Plaister being put on, His Majesty continued on Horseback without the least concerne, till four in the Afternoon, when he dined, and in the Evening was on Horseback again, though he had been up from one in the Morning. The Enemy spent about two hundred Balls, and killed us four or five Men, and about ten Horses; for It was here that our Horse stood the shot of the Enemy, every Man on foot by his Horse several hours,

hours, while there paſs'd the Shot before mentioned. At laſt when the King had ſaid, *Now I ſee my Men will ſtand*, ſome Guns were ſent to our Horſe, and about five in the Evening, we brought ſome of our Guns to bear, and diſmounted one of theirs, and with our Bombs, beat down ſeveral Tents, next adjoyning to thoſe of the late King *James*, and the *Count de Lauzun*. His Majeſty reſted very well at Night, and at Eight the next Morning, being *July* 1. was again on Horſeback; and while the great Bullets were flying, the Prince of *Dermſtadts* Horſe was ſhot in the Neck. By a Proteſtant Deſerter that ſwam over the River laſt night, we were informed, that the Enemy were 25000 ſtrong, that they had ſent away ſome of their heavieſt Baggage, in order (as they gave out) to Fight us. The King commanded the *Count de Schonberg* to march with all the Horſe and Dragoons of the firſt and ſecond Line of the Right Wing, and the Brigade of *Trelamney*, and to paſs the River about four Miles from the Camp, in order

order to take the Enemy in Flank, while the rest of our Army passed it nearer *Drogheda*, over against their Camp; which the Enemy perceiving, they marched part of their Army to oppose the *Count de Schonberge*, (who had already broke some of their Squadrons of Horse, and Dragoons that advanced to hinder his passing the River) and drew them up in Batalia about a Mile and a half from the place where he had passed the River. The King being informed of what had passed on that side, sent Lieutenant General *Douglass* with two Brigades of Foot, to re-inforce the *Count de Schonberg*, who thereupon changed his Order of Battle, making a Wing of Horse on his Right, and another on his Left, and placing the Foot in the middle. In this posture he marched towards the Enemy, whom he found drawn up in Batalia, and charging the Enemy, after some small Resistance, put them into disorder, and followed them Fighting as far as the Village called *Duleek*. The Earl of

Portland,

Portland, and Monsieur *Overkirke* had part in this Action as *Mareschals de* Camp.

In the mean time the King caused the rest of the Foot of the first Line, consisting of the Brigades of *la Meloniere*, which was on the Right, of *Hanmer*, and the Danes to march.

The three Batalions of the *Dutch* Guards were at the head of them, and passed the Ford on the Right, over against the Village before mentioned, from whence they beat the Enemy that were posted there. The Battalion of *la Meloniere* followed them on the Left; and these four Battalions being the first that passed the River, suffered pretty much; of the latter, there were five Officers killed, and eight wounded, and about sixty Soldiers killed and wounded. Monsieur *Calimote* followed the Dutch Guards, with his Detachement of 600 Men, whereof mention was made before, and after them

them the Regiment *Cambon*: And here it was that Collonel *Calimote* received a Shot, of which he is ſince dead, and ſeveral of his Officers were killed upon the place; Duke *Schonbergh* headed the *Dutch* Foot-Guards, and the King the *Inniskilling* Horſe; telling them, They ſhould be His Guards that Day. Some of the *Iriſh* Horſe oppos'd the *Dutch* Foot, who fought up to the middle in Water, and were almoſt born down, before ſome Horſe (which they long called for) could come up to their Relief: In paſſing this Ford, Dr. *Walker* (Famous for the Siege of *Derry*) was killed.

The Brigade of *Hanmer* paſſed next another Ford, the Count de *Naſſau* being at the head of them, as Major-General; and the *Danes* paſſed on their left, Commanded by the Prince of *Wirtembergh*: After theſe paſſed the Horſe of the left Wing; but in the mean time ſome of the Enemies Squadrons (as beſore mentioned) advanced and Attack'd our Foot: And a Squadron of the Enemies *Guard du Corps*, pierced with great Vigour as far as a little Village where we loſt our great General, his Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, who ad-

vanced thither to obſerve the Enemies motion. Thoſe that were about his Grace, had before done all they could to perſwade him to retire from thence, but they could not prevail with him. He was killed with a Carbine ſhot, in the Neck, and three Cuts over the Head, and one on his Face. Captain *Foubert* who was next to him, and had likewiſe received a wound in the Arm, got from his Horſe to help the Duke; but he died immediately without ſpeaking a word.

By this time the King had got over the River; who in paſſing it with his Horſe, met with the like oppoſition. The *Daniſh* Horſe once gave way, but the King went himſelf, and brought them up again; and at the head of the Horſe Charged the Enemy; who after ſome Reſiſtance retired Fighting, Commanded by Lieutenant-General *de la Hoquelle* and Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, Monſieur *de Lauzun* being with the Body who made head againſt the Count *de Schomberg*, the late King *James* himſelf not Engaging, but ſtanding at the Reer of them, on a riſing Ground, out of harm's way:

The Enemy retreated from Defile to Defile; our Horse pursuing them as far as *Duleek*, where the King, with the Forces he had with them, joined those of the Count *de Schonberg*.

The Enemy retired about 3 Miles farther, and there Posted themselves in a very advantageous place; and the King followed them with his Horse and Dragoons, and Orders were given to Attack them there; but it being very late, and the Fight having lasted from 10 in the Morning 'till 9 at Night, his Majesty did not think fit to engage the Troops any farter, but ordered the Horse and Dragoons to remain in Arms all Night: He returned to *Duleek*, where the Foot Encampt: But in the Night the Enemy retired in great Confusion; We took their Baggage, and eight Pieces of Cannon.

July the 2d. the King sent Monsieur *de la Meliouere*, Brigadier-General, with a Detachment of 300 Foot, and 1000 Horse, with 8 Pieces of Cannon, to invest *Drogheda*: Being arrived there, the Governour receiv'd the first Summons with great contempt; but the King sending him Word, That if they forc'd his

Cannon to be Fired on them, he would not give them any Quarter. This so frighted the Governour, that having kept the Trumpeter some time, he returned Monsier *de la Melionier* this Answer; That he would Surrender the Place upon fair Capitulation, *viz.* To march out with Arms and Baggage, Colours Flying, *&c.* but that otherwise he would defend the place to the last Extremity. *Melonier* sent him Word, That his Orders were only to suffer them to march out without Arms; and that he must quickly resolve whether he would accept of this Offer. In the mean time Monsieur *de la Meloniere* had caused two Batteries to be raised, which would be ready the next Morning by break of Day. But the Officers of the Garison, after having consulted together, resolved to yield; and the Capitulation being Signed, they delivered up a Gate, and marched out about an Hour after, between thirteen and fourteen hundred Men, and were conducted to *Athlone*, the Officers being permitted to wear their Swords. After which, Monsieur *de la Meloniere* gave Protections to a great many *Papists*, who

who expected to have plundered, and marched to join the Army.

On *Tuesday*, immediately after the Defeat, the Late King *James* Fled to *Dublin*, and came in there about 10 at Night, with about 200 Horse, all in disorder; and about 12, the whole Body of the *Irish* Horse came into the City.

At Five the next Morning, being *Wednesday*, *July* the 2d. King *James* having sent for the *Irish* Lord Mayor, and some principal Persons to the Castle, told them, That he found all things against him; that in *England* he had an Army which would have Fought, but they proved false, and deserted him; That here he had an Army which was Loyal enough, but would stand by him: He was now necessitated to provide for his safety; and that they should make the best Terms for themselves that they could. He told his menial Servants, That he should have now no farther occasion to keep such a Court as he had done, and that therefore they were at Liberty to dispose of themselves: He desired them all to be kind to the *Protestant* Inhabitants, and not to injure them, or this City; for though he quitted it, he did

not quit his Interest in it; and so with two or three in Company he went to *Bray*, and along by the Sea to *Waterford*; having appointed his Carriages to meet him another way. We hear he did not sleep 'till he got on Ship-board; and having been once driven in again, is since clear gon off.

All this day, being *Wednesday*, nothing was to be seen in *Dublin*, but Officers and Carriages, and the principal Persons of the Town, their Wives and Families going away; others coming in dusty and weary, getting away as fast as they could. About four in the Afternoon the *Protestants* were affrighted with the appearance of the *Irish Horse*, which were drawn out of the City early in the Morning, and which they hoped had been quite gone, entering into Town, followed by the *French* and *Irish* Foot, in a full Body; but they only marched through the Town to go farther; the Militia that kept the City followed them; only the Governour remained: At last he resolved to march also, and to drive two or three hundred of the principal Prisoners before him; but while they were preparing for this, a false Allarm

was ſpread, that a Party of the *Engliſh* being Landed at the *H*arbour, were juſt at the Towns end; it was too duskie to diſprove this by view, and they had not leiſure to ſend a Meſſenger, but in haſte ſhifted for themſelves.

The Proteſtants now began to look out, not knowing well in what Condition they were in; but venturing to the Caſtle, they found Captain *Farlow*, who had been a Priſoner there, keeping Garriſon alone. Upon this, Captain *Fitz-Gerald*, and ſeveral others, who had been Priſoners, went and ſtayed there all Night; but ſtill they were unſecure, having no Arms. Early next Morning, being *Thurſday*, the Proteſtants ran about to Roman Catholicks Houſes, demanding their Arms, who being quite diſpirited, delivered them without diſpute. By Six in the Morning, the Biſhop of *Meath*, Dr. *King*, and other Principal Proteſtants, form'd a Committee in the Caſtle, and fixed a Proteſtant Militia; and ſent away an Expreſs to the King, of the Towns being at Liberty. This Expreſs found Him Marching up to *Dublin*, in Two Lines, expecting to meet the *Iriſh* at *Swords*. Till Afternoon, this *Thurſday*, the Proteſtants

ſtants did not hear a Word of the *Engliſh* Army. But upon the having certain Account of the Approach of the *Engliſh* Army, the Proteſtants ran about, ſaluting and embracing one an other, and bleſſing God for this Wonderful Deliverance, as if they had been alive from the Dead. At Eight that Night, one Troop of Dragoons came as a Guard to an Officer, that came to take Charge of the Stores. It was impoſſible, the King himſelf coming after this, could be welcomed with equal Joy, as this one Troop; the Proteſtants hung about the Horſes, and were ready to pull the Men off them, as they March'd up to the Caſtle.

The next Morning, being *Friday*, *July* 4. The Duke of *Ormond*, and Monſieur *Overkirk*, came in with Nine Troops of Horſe; and the King being Encamped, by *Finglas*, came on *Sunday* to St. *Patricks* Church, and heard a Sermon, Preached by Dr. *King*, concerning the Power of God; *of which, that which ſeemed to us greateſt upon Earth, mighty Armies, was a faint Shadow.* The King went back to His Camp to Dinner, not ſuffering any Soldiers to come into the City, except a few for Guards.

By

By ſome Perſons, in our Army, that have viewed the Dead, at the *Boyne*, I am told, that there was not above Sixteen Hundred Killed, on both Sides, tho perhaps you may hear of greater Numbers in *England*, which is a wonderful Thing, that ſo ſmall a loſs ſhould diſperſe the whole *Iriſh* Army, who ſeemed to be blown away only by a Wind from God.

July the 5*th*. The Town of *Wexford* Declared for His Majeſty; the Manner of it was thus, Collonel *Butler*, Lord Lieutenant of the whole County, hearing that the Late King *James* was gone by, on *Wedneſday* laſt, he poſted after Him, and from *Duncannon*, wrote to his Son to come to him, and to follow the Late King *James* to *France*: He wrote alſo another Letter to Captain *Kelly*, to come away with his Company, and to ſet the Caſtle of *Wexford* on Fire, which was under his Command; but this Letter falling into the Hands of an Engliſh Merchant, where Collonel *Butler* was Quartered; he did not deliver it, but told the Captain how he was ſent for, concealing that part of the Letter about burning the Caſtle: And ſo ſoon as he and his Company were gone, the

the Protestants there rose, disarmed the Papists, and seized the Castle; and at their humble Request, by Two Messengers, *His* Majesty sent, some few Days after, a Regiment, with Arms and Ammunition to secure them.

CHAP. XII.

The King's Declaration, Pardoning the Irish *Commonality.* Cavan *and* Slego, *Surrender.* Lonford, *and Lord* Longford's *House burnt. Earl* Tyrone *displaced at* Waterford, *and* Lacy *made Governour. Four Hundred Head of Cattle taken from the Raparees.* Clonmell *quitted, and* Sarsefield, *with Five Thousand Men, retires from before it, towards* Lymerick. Waterford *Summoned by the King, begins to Capitulate, Surrenders on Articles. Lord* Dover *and* Howard *Submit.* Lymerick *possessed by the* French. *The King on his way for* England, *alters His Resolutions. Captain* Burk *Surrenders* Duncannon. Douglas *and* Kirk, *join the Army.* Yaughal *Surrendred. The Army before* Lymerick.

JUly 9. This Morning Early *His* Majesty Decamp'd from *Finglas*, to a place called

called *Cromlin*, three Miles on the South-side of *Dublin*. This Day was Published at the Camp, Their Majesties Declaration, which follows;

THE Declaration OF *WILLIAM* and *MARY*,

King and Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*; To all the People of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, to whom it may concern.

William Rex.

AS it hath pleased Almighty God to bless Our Arms, in this Kingdom, with a late Victory over our Enemies, at the Boyne; and with the Possession of Our Capital City of Dublin, and with the General Dispersion of all that did oppose

pose Us: We are now in so happy a prospect of our Affairs, and of extinguishing the Rebellion of this Kingdom; That we hold it reasonable to think of mercy, and to have a Compassion upon those whom We judge to have been seduced; Wherefore, We do hereby Declare, We shall take into Our Royal Protection all poor Labourers, Common Soldiers, Countrey Farmers, Ploughmen and Cottiers, whatsoever; as also, all Citizens, Towns-men, Trades-men, and Artificers, who either remained at Home, or having fled from their Dwellings, shall by the First Day of August next, repair to their usual Places of Abode; Surrendering up what Arms they have, to such Justices of the Peace, as are, or shall be appointed by Us, not only to receive the same, but also to Register the Appearance of such of the said Persons as shall come in, and submit to Our Authority. For Our Royal Intention is, and We do hereby Declare, That We will not only Pardon all those poor People, as to their Lives and Liberties,

who

who shall come in by the time aforesaid, for all Violences they have done or committed by the Command of their Leaders, during the War, but We do promise to secure them in their Goods, their Stocks of Cattle, and all their Chattels personal whatsoever, Willing and Requiring them to come in; and where they were Tenants, there to preserve the Harvest of Grass and Corn for the supply of Winter. But forasmuch as many of them had a legal Right to the Tenancy of several Lands, some holden from Protestants, and some held from Popish Proprietors, who have been concerned in the the Rebellion against us: Our Will and Pleasure is, that all those Tenants who held from Our good Protestant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their respective Landlords: And that the Tenants of all those who have been concerned in the present Rebellion against us, do keep their Rent in their hands until they have notice from the Commissioners of Our Revenue, unto whom they are to account for the same. And as we do hereby strictly forbid all Violence, Rapine, and Molestation, to any who shall thus come in, and remain Obedient to us; so for those of

this or any other Rank or Quality, who are already in Our Quarters, and within our Power, and Obedient to Us, We do hereby charge and require that they be not molested in any sort, without Our particular Command. For the desperate Leaders of the present Rebellion, who have violated those Laws, by which this Kingdom is united, and inseperably annexed to the Imperial Crown of England, who have called in the French, who have Authorized all Violences and Depredations against the Protestants, and who rejected the Gracious Pardon We offered them in Our Proclamation of the Twenty second of February, 1688. As We are now, by God's great Favour, in condition to make them sensible of their Errors, so are We resolved to leave them to the event of War, unless by great and manifest demonstrations, We shall be convinced they deserve Our Mercy, which We shall never refuse, to those who are truly Penitent.

Given at Our Royal Camp at *Finglas*, near *Dublin*, the seventh day of *July*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

July 11. The King set out from *Cromlin* to *Kilkenny*, with a part of his Army; General *Douglas*, with another part, went some days before towards *Athlone*; and a third by way of *Bray*, towards *Wexford*.

July 14. His Majesty Encamped at *Inchiquin*, 21 Miles from *Dublin*, where News was brought to the Camp, That *Cavan* and *Sligoe* had voluntarily Surrendred; and that the *Irish* Villains, called Raparees, had Burnt *Longford*, and the Lord *Longford*'s House.

July 15. His Majesty, with the Army, Encamped at *Castle-Dermote*.

On the 16*th*, We Marched to *Catterlough*, which was but five Miles.

On the 17*th*, We Encamped about *Kells*, leaving the Road to *Kilkenny*, that City being above four Miles out of our way; here, by some Deserters come into our Camp, we understood, That the Earl of *Tyrconnel* (who, since King *James*'s leaving of *Ireland*, stiles himself, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*) having some Jealousie of the Earl of *Tyrone*, Governor of *Waterford*, sent for him to *Lymerick*, and made Old Colonel *Lacy* Governor in his stead, and that the Enemy had in it about 1600 Men. Colonel *Eppinger*, who was

sent from *Dublin*, with a small Party, by Sea, towards *Wexford* (that being Deserted, as you have heard) took Possession of the Place, and secured a Garrison in it; he found a considerable quantity of Provisions there, and his Men, a little after, took 400 Head of Cattle from the Raparees, who had taken them a little time before from the Country People, on whom they have, ever since the Battle at the *Boyne*, committed many Outrages, and done much Mischief.

July 19. We came to a place called *Bennets-bridge*, within 16 Miles of *Waterford*, where we Encamped. Here we understood, that on the 18*th* the Enemy quitted *Clonmel*, notwithstanding it is a very considerable Pass, lately strengthned by the addition of several new Fortifications, and Major General *Sarsfield* was Posted there with 5000 *Irish*; but on the approach of our Army in its Neighbourhood, he retired towards *Lymerick*. This day four *French* Officers came over to us, they give an account, That the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, and the Count *De Lausun* are Fortifying of *Lymerick*, the remains of the Army being in that Neighbourhood, but in a very ill condition, having lost all their

their Baggage. This day His Majesty Dined with the Duke of *Ormond*, at the Castle of *Kilkenny*.

On the 20*th*, We Decamped from *Bennets-Bridge*, and marched about seven Miles, to a place called *Rossen-narrow*, and the next day we came to *Carick*. His Majesty commanded a Trumpet to be sent to Summon *Waterford*, requiring them to Surrender the Place: They desired time till the next Morning, when they sent out Articles, but the King not approving thereof, let them know, that they should go out with their own Arms and Baggage only, and that if they did not accept thereof, but stayed till they were Attacked, he would give them no Quarter. However they sent some of their Scruples again the next day, and Major General *Kirk* was sent thither with five Regiments, and several Pieces of Cannon, to answer them; the next day in the Afternoon, the Capitulations were Signed, and the next day after, the Garrison Marched out with their Arms and Baggage, the number of 1600, and were conducted to *Mallow*, 12 Miles in their way to *Lymerick*: The Garrison would not have had so good Terms, only His

Majesty had Compassion on 300 *Protestant* Families in the Town. Several of the *Irish* Officers staid behind in the Town, and prayed His Majesties Protection. The same day, the Lord *Dover*, and Lord *George Howard*, with several others, submitted themselves to the King. The Garrison of *Athlone*, upon the approach of Lieutenant General *Douglas*, broke down their Bridge, Burnt part of the Town, and retired into the Castle. The *French*, when they first came to *Lymerick*, took Possession of it with their Infantry, under the Command of the Count *De Lausun*, and they would not suffer any *Irish* to come into the Town, but turned out the Garrison they found there; so that the Lord *Tyrconnel*, and General *Sarsfield*, with their *Irish*, were forced all to Encamp without the Town.

July 25. The King viewed the Walls of *Waterford*, without entring into the Town, and returned back to the Camp, which was about Three Miles distant, where all things were ready for an Attack. His Majesty Dined in the Camp, and then returned to *Carick* that Night. From *Waterford* His Majesty sent a Summons to the Governor of *Duncannon*-

Fort,

Fort, Captain *Michael Burk*, offering the ſame Capitulation which had been granted to *Waterford*, and letting him know, if he refuſed, or delayed to comply, he muſt expect no Mercy. He inſiſted upon ſix days, to conſult the Lord *Tyrconnel*, which being refuſed, he declared he would take that time, whereupon the Cannon was ordered down, in order to an Attack; but the next day, being the 26*th* in the Evening, Sir *Cloudſly Shovel*, appearing with 16 Frigates in view, it ſo terrified them, that the Governor wrote to Major General *Kirk*, that they would accept of what had been offered; which His Majeſty being made acquainted with, he was pleaſed to Order, That they ſhould ſtill have the benefit of the Articles that were at firſt propoſed, and the Fort was accordingly Surrendred, whereby we are poſſeſſed of a very advantagious Poſt, which commands the River of *Waterford*.

On the 27. His Majeſty left the Camp, and ſet forward for *Dublin*, reſolving to return immediately for *England*.

On the 29. The King arrived at *Chapple-Izod*. His Majeſty having reſolved to Beſiege *Lymerick*, where the Enemy have drawn

drawn what force they can together, sent Order to Lieutenant General *Douglas* to March from *Athlone*, and joyn the Count *De Solmes*; and the better to dispose of things for the pushing on the Siege, His Majesty altered His Resolutions of going immediately for *England*, and put off His Journey for some time.

On the 27. We Marched from *Carick*, under the Command of the Count *De Solmes*; His Majesty, as aforementioned, being gone for *Dublin*, and came this day to the Town of *Clonmel*, which is Eight very long Miles; this Place seems to be very strongly situated, and doubtless might have held out for some time, had it been Garrisoned by any but *Irish* Men. The 28. We Marched seven Miles farther; And the next day, being the 29*th*. We Encamped at a place called *Goolin-Bridge*, which is about 23 Miles from *Lymerick*: Here, as soon as we arrived, we had the confirmation, that the *French* had possessed themselves of the City of *Lymerick*, and that they would not suffer any of the *Irish* Forces to come into it, having turned out those few that were in Garrison there.

August

August the first, Some Parties of Horse marched from our Camp, and advanced within sight of the Enemy at *Lymerick*, who, on the approach of these advanced Parties, were in great consternation; and they brought us word, that the gross of the *Irish* Army, consisting of about 25000 Men, were (upon the hearing of the advance of our Army) retired from beyond the *Shannon*.

August 2. Advice was brought into the Camp, of the Surrender of the Town of *Youghal*, the manner as follows:

The Garrison that Marched from *Waterford*, according to their Articles of Capitulation, were conducted as far as the Town of *Youghal*, which is about 14 Miles, by 50 of Colonel *Levison*'s Dragoons, under the Command of one Captain *Pownal*, who having some Communication with the Governor of the Place (who was before Governor of *Carick-fergus*) he told him the certain ruine he would bring upon himself and Garrison, if he thought of holding out, and therefore advising him to Surrender; the Governor desired he would wait his Answer till Ten at Night, at which time, by agree-

greement, he Marched out with Three Companies of Foot, and gave him Possession of the Town: Captain *Pownal* being entered, having first searched for Mines, found in the Place 14 Cannon mounted, and two without Carriages, (but neither Powder nor Ball) 350 Barrels of Oats, 215 Stone of Wool, and several other sorts of Provisions.

August the third, A Deserter came into our Camp from *Lymerick*, and told us, That yesterday Morning, the second Instant, he saw the *French* March out of Town with Eight Field-Pieces; and that the common report was, That they were going to *Galway*, to Embark there for *France*, that being a more convenient Port for their taking Shipping than *Lymerick*; *Galway* being but Nine Miles from the Mouth of the Bay, and *Lymerick* is Sixty: And that as soon as the *French* had quitted the Place, and were marched out, the Three Regiments of the *Irish*, under the Command of one Colonel *Lutterel*, marched in, and took Possession of it. He could not tell the certain number of the *French* Ships that were in the River of *Lymerick*, but says, he saw only Three

Pro-

provision-Ships at the Key; and that the Rebels in the Place were very much disheartened, being in little hopes of farther Supply. The Regiments, that were sent to Reduce the Town of *Waterford*, and Fort of *Duncannon*, under the Command of Major General *Kirk*, joyned us on *Saturday*; and Lieutenant General *Douglas* lies Encamped within Five Miles of us.

August 5. An Account was brought to the Camp, That a mixt Body of the Enemies, and Rabble Rapparees together, were gone from the County of *Cork*, to Plunder the Town of *Youghal*, which a Troop of our Dragoons lately possess'd themselves of; upon which, besides some Companies of Foot that were ordered thither some days since, a Detachment of Six hundred Horse, from our Camp, are sent to oppose them.

On the 6. We Decamped from *Goolen-Bridge*, and Marched in Two Bodies towards *Lymerick*, the Infantry taking their way by a place called *Sallawood*, and the Chavalry by *Cullen*.

On the 7. We came to *Carickellish*, which is Six Miles from *Lymerick*; and here our Horse and Foot joyned in one Body again; and in the Evening some small Detached Parties were sent to observe the Posture and Motions of the Enemy; but, on the approach of our Men, the Enemy retired in great precipitation from place to place, and in the Night burnt a great many small Houses and Cabbins within Three Miles of the Town.

On the 8. At One in the Morning, His Majesty sent out Nine hundred Horse, and Two hundred Foot, under the Command of the Earl of *Portland*, and Brigadeer *Stewart*, &c. who advanced within Cannon-Shot of the Town, notwithstanding the opposition made by Three Regiments of the Enemies Foot, one of Horse, and another of Dragoons, who stood

but one Firing, tho' they had the covert of the Hedges, through which they Fired. About Four hours after, this Detachment returned to our Camp, and gave the King an account of the Posture the Enemy were in: And about Seven a Clock His Majesty went himself with a fresh Party of 200 select Horse, who approached within Two Miles of the Town.

Octob. 9. At Five this Morning our whole Army Decamped, Colonel *Earl* leading the Van with 200 Horse, and 1000 Chosen Foot. Upon our approach we found the Enemy drawn up within Two Miles of the City of *Lymerick*; their Horse made a shew of Resistance, and stood our first Charge, but soon afterwards gave way, when they threw themselves behind the Hedges, and Fired so from thence, that our Horse could not come to them: Upon which we brought some small Field Pieces to Fire upon them, and about One a Clock Colonel *Earl* Attacked them with his Foot, who run on with that Bravery, tho' the Enemy made a great Fire through the Hedges, that within Two hours time they possessed themselves of Two advantagious Posts, called *Ireton Fort*, and the *Old Kirk*. Then the Besieged began to Fire from the Town with their great Guns, which killed us some Men, but in all this days Action we had not above 35 Killed and Wounded, tho' above 250 of the Enemy were killed in their several Retreats, among which were several Officers of Note. Betwixt six and seven in the Evening His Majesty ordered a Trumpeter to be sent with a Summons to the Town. The Trumpeter was sent back with this Answer from Monsieur *Boiseleau* the Governor, *That as King James had intrusted him with that Garrison, he would recommend himself to the Prince of* Orange *by a vigorous Defence.* About Eight at Night the King went to his Camp, having been on Horseback from

Four

four in the Morning, giving the necessary Orders; and exposing himself amidst the greatest of Dangers.

Octob. 10. Early this Morning Lieutenant General *Gnikle*, and Major General *Kirk*, with 5000 Horse, Foot and Dragoons, Marched over the Ford at *Annaghbeg*, a place about Two Miles above the Town, where 11 of the Enemies Regiments of Horse and Foot were ready to maintain the Pass, but when our Forces came, they found the Enemy had quitted their Station, having retired in the Night; here our Foot were forced to wade up to the middle in Water. About Eight the King went over in Person, and ordered Three Regiments of Foot, with some Pieces of Cannon to be Posted there.

The 11. was spent in visiting the several Posts, and giving the necessary Orders about the Siege.

The 12. His Majesty Commanded Brigadeer *Stewart*, with a Detachment, and Four Pieces of Cannon, to go early this Morning and Attack Castle *Connel*, which is of considerable Strength, scituated on the *Shannon*, about Four Miles from *Lymerick*: There were in it above 140 Men, Commanded by Captain *Barnwel*, who had refused to Surrender upon the Summons sent him the Night before, but no sooner saw the Cannon but submitted at Discretion. The same day fell out the unhappy accident of surprising our Cannon by *Sarsfield*, who burst Two of them. This accident hindred us several days in our carrying on the Siege of *Lymerick*.

On the 14. An Express came to our Camp from *Youghal*, giving an account, That the Garrison there consisting of 50 Foot, and 36 Dragoons, hearing what mischief the Raparees did near the *Castle-Martyr*; the Officers that Commanded drew out both the Horse and Foot, and Marched to Attack them, but the Foot not being able to March so fast

as the Dragoons, the latter met near *Castle-Martyr* 300 Rapparees, Horse and Foot, and immediately Routed them, killing 60, and taking 17 Prisoners, and the Foot being come up, they Summoned the Castle, which Surrendred upon liberty to go to *Cork*.

August 16. This Morning was Published a Proclamation in behalf of the Clergy and their Tythes; and most part of the day was spent in concerting Matters abous the Siege of *Lymerick*.

On the 17. The whole day was spent in making the necessary Preparations, and getting all things ready for the opening of the Trenches which in the Evening was put in Execution; the Trenches were opened with several Battalions, consisting of *English*, *French*, and *Danish* Infantry, Commanded by the Generals, Prince *Wirtemberg*, *Kirk*, *Petteau*, and *Bellasis*. We advanced this Night about 300 Paces, and took Two Redoubts from the Enemy; from whence they might have disturbed our Work-men.

The 18. About Ten at Night, the Trenches were Relieved by Lieutenant General *Douglas*, my Lord *Sidney*, and Count *Nassau*, with 7 Battallions of Foot; and this Night we made our regular approaches towards another strong Redoubt of the Enemies.

The 19. The Trenches were Relieved by the Pr. of *Wirtemberg*, Maj. Gen. *Kirk*, *Petteau*, and Sir *H. Bellasis*, Brigadeer, and we continued our approaches towards the said Redoubt, which the King gave orders should be Attackt the next day.

The 20. The Trenches were Relieved by Lieut. Gen. *Douglas*, *Sidney*, *Nassau*, and *Stewart*; the Signal was given by Three Guns, about Two in the Afternoon, when our Men that were Detached for this Service to the Number of 150 (choice select Men) besides Officers, immediately fell on, and with extraordinary Courage entred the Fort, and drave out the

the Enemy, killing about Forty of them.

The 21. We carried on our Trenches, and finished them to that degree, so as to hinder any more Sallies.

The 22. We raised a Battery of Eight Guns, and 24 pound Ball, and Two of 18, against the Enemies high Towers, from whence they Fired upon our Men, and we have quite levelled them.

The 23. This Morning one of *Gilmoy*'s Troopers came over to us, and brought with him a Boy and Four good Horses. This Afternoon we Played furiously into the Town with our Bombs, *&c.* which Fired the Town in several places, one fell into their great Magazine of Hay, which was consumed, and several Houses burnt, the Fire lasting there about six hours; another set Fire to a place near the Church, which was not consumed till Five the next Morning, and as that was quenched, we Fired another place, which was Blown up by the Enemy.

The 24. This Morning our Guns Fired very briskly at the Walls, but being too far off did little Execution, so that Two new Batteries were this day made, within Eighty Paces of the Wall, and our Trenches were carried on within Pistol-shot of the Counterscarp; and our Guns were carried this Night down to the said Batteries, first against the Wall of Eight half Cannon; the other of Two 18 Pounders, against the *Kings-Island*.

The 25. This Morning, about break of day, we began to Fire from our new Batteries against the Wall, but it Rained so hard till Three in the Afternoon, that our Men could not work the Guns; however, on any intermission of the Rain, our Guns play'd violently against the Walls: and from Three, we Fired at least 300 Shot, with good Success against the Walls.

The 26. We widened the Breach we had made the day before in the Wall of the Town, and beat down part of the Enemies Pallisado's on the Counterscarp. This Night we set Fire to the Town again, which Burnt very vehemently.

The 27. The King ordered an Attack to be made on the Counterscarp, which was begun about Three in the Afternoon; a Detached Party of Granadeers made the onset, and was seconded by other Detachments, who went on with that Heat and Courage, that having gained the Counterscarp, and a Fort which the Enemy had under the Walls, instead of lodging themseves there, as they were ordered to do, they mounted the Counterscarp, following the *Irish* that fled that way, and some were entring into the Town; but the Enemy being intrenched behind the Breach, and having Planted Cannon against it, they were cut off. The Fight lasted Three hours, during which the Enemy were still supplied with fresh Men. What Men we have lost in these several Actions we cannot precisely say, but by the best computation its thought we may have lost about 700 killed and wounded, during the beginning of the Siege.

The 28. At Night we advanced our Trenches about 20 yards, notwithstanding it had Rained most part of the day; it continued to Rain all this Night, and all the next Day to the 30*th*, almost without Intermission; so that our Men waded above their middle in the Trenches: On which, after a Council of War being called, His Majesty thought fit to give Order for the raising the Siege.

The 30. In the Afternoon the Cannon and heavy Baggage were sent from the Camp.

On the 31. Five Thousand Horse being ordered for a Rear-Guard to Repress any Sallies, the whole Army

Army Decamped, and marched off in very good Order, and without any disturbance from the Enemy, towards *Clonmel*.

Septemb. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The Army, with the Artillery, continued in their motion, taking very slow Marches.

Sept. 5. We came to *Typerary*, which is about Twenty Miles from *Lymerick*. His Majesty having given the necessary Orders, disposed the Army, and named the Lord Viscount *Sidney*, and *Thomas Coningsby*, Esq; to be Lords Justices of *Ireland*, lefc the Camp very early in the Morning, accompanied with the Prince of *Denmark* to *Waterford*, and Dined with Colonel *Brewer*, the Governor; and, in the Afternoon, the Wind proving fair, they Embarked at *Duncannon*-Fort, and immediately Sailed out of the Bay, accompanied with Two Men of War, Three Yatches, and several small Tenders.

Septemb. 6. This day several Regiments of Horse and Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Douglas*, Marched from the Camp, towards the *North*.

Sept. 7. Monsieur *Forrest* went this Morning with 900 Horse and Foot, and Four Cannon, and took a considerable Post called *Kilmalock*, which intercepts the Passage betwixt *Cork* and *Lymerick*.

Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12. We lay quiet in our Camp, and nothing of moment occurred.

Sept. 13. This Morning the Major General *Scravemore* and *Teicau*, Marched from our Camp with 3000 Horse and Foot towards *Mallow*. The Deserters that came into our Camp last Night, assured us, That the *Irish* were falling into miserable Necessities, and that they are divided amongst themselves.

Sept 14. Early this Morning we Decamped under the Command of our General, the Count *De Solmes*, and

and Marched to a place call'd *Cashil*, the See of an Arch-Bishop, near which place we Encamped.

The next day, being the 15*th*, an Account was brought from a Captain in Colonel *Levison*'s Dragoons, that he had, with his Troop, fallen upon 1400 Rapparees, that were coming from *Cork* to *Lismore*, and that he had killed 40, and taken 3 Prisoners.

Sept. 16. Early this Morning 100 Detached Horse were sent out to look after a Party of Rapparees, who had killed three of our Forragers in this Neighbourhood.

Sept. 17. This day it was confirmed by several Persons that came to our Camp from *Lymerick*, That the *French* are all gone from *Galway*, and that the *Irish* are in a very ill condition, not knowing how to Subsist this Winter.

Sept. 18. This day advice came to our Camp, That Major General *Scravemore* and *Teteau*, who Marched from hence on the 13*th* Instant, with 2000 Horse and Foot from *Typerary*, sent Colonel *Donep* with a Detachment to Burn the Bridge of *Malla*, and to view the Castle, which having performed, he returned to the Generals the 17*th*.

Sept. 20. *Sarsfield* having passed the *Shannon* with Fourteen Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, and Three Field Pieces, Marched to *Bir*, an open Village, and Attacked Sir *L. Parsons* House, in which were Eighty Men, who Fired so briskly, that they killed about 100 of the Enemy; upon which, and the news of the approach of our Forces, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Douglas*, and Sir *J. Lanier*, they retired in disorder. This Afternoon the Count *De Solmes*, our General, left the Camp, and is gone to *Dublin*, in his way to *England*.

Sept.

Sept. 21. This Morning Two Persons came into our Camp from *Galway*, who confirm the former Account we had of *Tyrconnel* and *Lausun's* being gone off with the *French* Forces for *France*, of whom divers are left Sick in the Suburbs of that Place.

Sept. 22. This Morning Advice was brought to the Camp, That (yesterday being the 21*st*) the Earl of *Marlborough*, with the *English* Forces, and the whole Fleet, arrived before the Harbour of *Cork*, where they Anchored. Upon which, Major General *Scravemore* and *Teteau*, Marched to joyn them with 1200 Horse and Dragoons, and Two Battallions of *Danes*, who were followed by some *Dutch* and *French*.

Here we shall leave the Camp at *Cashil*, and give an account of the Actions of the Army, Commanded by the Earl of *Marlborough*

Sept. 23. This day the greatest part of the Army Landed at *Passage*, between Four and Five in the Morning, and the rest in the Afternoon, and at the same time the light Artillery were put on Shore.

Sept. 24. About Six hundred Seamen, Gunners, and Carpenters voluntary went on Shore, and were immediately Detached to be imployed in Mounting and Placing the Cannon to Batter the Town; and the whole Army Marched, and Encamped within a Mile and half of the Town: And this Evening 1000 Men were Detached, and ordered to possess themselves of several advantagious Posts, within Musquet shot of the Town, which the Enemy, upon their approach, soon quitted.

Sept. 25. This day the Camp advanced within Musquet shot of the *South*, and the *Danes* did the like on the *North*.

The 26. We advanced our Guards into the Ruines of the Suburbs, and played upon the *Old Fort*, from Two Batteries.

The

The 27. We made a Breach in the *East* part of the Wall, from a Battery of Two 24 Pounders, and Three of 18 Pounders. Towards the Evening the Enemy beat a Parly, and sent out an Officer to Capitulate, and Hostages were exchanged, but the Enemy not agreeing to the Terms proposed.

The 28. In the Morning Four Regiments were appointed under the Command of Brigadeer *Churchil*, to pass over to an Island lying near the Wall, where the Breach was made, which they performed with great Courage, passing through the Water which at low Ebb was up to their Arm-pits. The Granadeers Commanded by the Lord *Colchester*, having the Van, Marched forward, exposed to all the Enemies Fire, through the Island, within 20 yards of the Wall of the Town, and possessed themselves of an House under the Wall The Volunteers who went on with this first Detachment, were the Duke of *Grafton* (who was Mortally Wounded) the Lord *O Bryon*, Colonel *Greenvile*, the Captains *Cornwal*, *Leighton*, *Neville*, *Fairbone*, and several other Sea Officers. Immediately after this, the Enemy beat a Parley, but my Lord *Marleborough* would not allow them any other Conditions than to be Prisoners of War, which they yielded to; and the Capitulation was Signed. Accordingly the same Night 200 Men entred into the *Old Fort*, which is very Strong: And this Morning, being the 29*th*, we took Possession of the Town. The Garrison which consisted of between 4 and 5000 Men, being made Prisoners of War. We have not lost in all this Siege above Fifty Men, and some few Wounded.

Immediately after the Articles of *Cork* was Signed, 500 Horse was sent with a Summons to *Kin-sale*, upon the appearance of whom, the Governor presently gave Orders to set Fire to the Town in several parts;

parts; which as soon as done, they all ran to the *Old Fort*; but our Men espying it, got in and quenched it before it had Burnt one House; after which, the *Old Fort* was Summoned to Surrender, but the Governor returned Answer, *That he would Defend it to the last Man.* Upon which an account was sent to the Earl of *Marleborough* to acquaint him with the State of things; who Marched with the rest of the Forces, *Octob.* 1. from *Cork* to *Five Mile Bridge.*

Octob. 2. The Earl of *Marleborough*, &c. Arriv'd before *Kin-sale*, and towards the Evening the Forces Encamped, and took their Posts about the *New Fort*; and Major General *Teteau* was ordered with 800 Men to Attack the *Old Fort.*

Octob. 3. The Major General having passed the River in the Night, a little after Day-break he Stormed the Fort, making a shew of Attacking it where it was weakest; while in the mean time he caused a Detachment to make an Assault in another place, where the Enemy least apprehended it, which succeeded so well, that our Men all at once gained the little Bastions. At the same time several Barrels of Powder took Fire, and blew up Fifty of the Enemy. Instead of 150 we found in it 450 Men, of whom about 220 were killed and blown up, and the rest made Prisoners of War. The Governor, with several other Officers were found Slain upon the Ramparts. Our Soldiers got a great deal of Plunder. My Lord *Marleborough* then sent a Summons to the *New Fort*, who answered, *That it would be time enough to Capitulate a Month hence*, upon which, my Lord ordered Batteries to be raised against it; and on the *5th* we opened our Trenches, and on the *9th* had advanced them to the Counterscarp, but the ill Weather hindred the coming up of our Can-

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non till the 11*th*, when part of it arrived. The 12*th* in the Morning Six Pieces were Mounted at the *Danes* Attack, and Two Mortars at the *English*, which Fired all that day.

The 13*th*, Two 24 Pounders were placed on the same Battery: The *Danes*, on their side, had made a reasonable Breach, and the Night following, to disturb the Enemy, they made a false Attack.

The 15*th* the Cannon continued to Play all the Morning, and every thing was prepared to have laid our Galleries over the Ditch, but at One a Clock the Enemy beat a Parley, and desired Hostages might be exchanged, which being done, the Articles of Surrender were agreed on, and Signed about Midnight, by which the middle Bastion was to be delivered up the next Morning; and the Garrison, consisting of about 1200 Men, Marched out the next day after with their Arms and Baggage, and to be conducted to *Lymerick*. We have had in the Attack of this Place about 250 Men killed and wounded.

F I N I S.